

# FortiAuthenticator - FSSO Authentication User Guide

**VERSION 4.0**

**FORTINET DOCUMENT LIBRARY**

<http://docs.fortinet.com>

**FORTINET VIDEO GUIDE**

<http://video.fortinet.com>

**FORTINET BLOG**

<https://blog.fortinet.com>

**CUSTOMER SERVICE & SUPPORT**

<https://support.fortinet.com>

<http://cookbook.fortinet.com/how-to-work-with-fortinet-support/>

**FORTIGATE COOKBOOK**

<http://cookbook.fortinet.com>

**FORTINET TRAINING SERVICES**

<http://www.fortinet.com/training>

**FORTIGUARD CENTER**

<http://www.fortiguard.com>

**END USER LICENSE AGREEMENT**

<http://www.fortinet.com/doc/legal/EULA.pdf>

**FEEDBACK**

Email: [techdocs@fortinet.com](mailto:techdocs@fortinet.com)



01/10/2015

FortiAuthenticator 4.0 - User Guide

23-330-264234-20150605

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Change Log</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>6</b>
Lab Setup	6
Software versions	6
<b>FortiAuthenticator FSSO Authentication</b>	<b>7</b>
Identity Based Policies	7
The FortiAuthenticator FSSO Framework	7
User Identity Discovery Methods	9
FSSO Domain Controller Polling	9
Kerberos Authentication	9
FortiClient Single Sign-On Mobility Agent	9
FSSO Portal Authentication	9
RADIUS Accounting	10
FortiAuthenticator API	10
Domain Controller and Terminal Services Agents	10
Logout Detection	11
Hierarchical Tiering of Multiple FortiAuthenticator Devices	11
<b>Basic FSSO Configuration</b>	<b>12</b>
Configure the Windows Test Domain	12
Configure FortiAuthenticator AD (LDAP) connection	13
Configure FortiGate FSSO communication	14
FortiAuthenticator configuration	14
FortiGate configuration	15
Testing	18
Configure FortiAuthenticator Group Filtering (optional)	20
Configuring System Time	22
Configuring host time synchronization (VMWare ESXi)	22
Configuring VM time synchronization (VMWare ESXi)	23
<b>Kerberos Authentication</b>	<b>25</b>
Configure FortiAuthenticator on the Windows domain	25
Configure FortiAuthenticator in DNS on the Windows domain	27
Create the Keytab file	28
Enable the Kerberos Authentication Portal	29
Create a Realm	29

Configure the User Portal Access Control .....	30
Configure the User Portal .....	30
FortiGate Configuration .....	31
Create a dummy authentication group .....	31
Firewall Policy Flow .....	31
Enabling the Redirect Portal .....	32
Internet Explorer Configuration .....	33
Adding FortiAuthenticator to the Local Intranet sites .....	34
User Experience .....	34
Troubleshooting .....	35
<b>FortiClient Single Sign-On Mobility Agent .....</b>	<b>36</b>
Repackaging the Mobility Agent Component .....	37
Testing .....	41
<b>Portal Authentication .....</b>	<b>42</b>
Configure the login portal .....	42
Redirecting user to the FortiAuthenticator portal .....	42
Configuring FSSO Widgets .....	43
<b>RADIUS Accounting .....</b>	<b>45</b>
RADIUS Accounting Source .....	45
<b>FortiAuthenticator API .....</b>	<b>47</b>
Create a Web Service Key .....	47
Enable the Web Service SSO Portal .....	47
Using the Web Service SSO Portal .....	48
Example logon event .....	48
Example logout event .....	49
<b>Logout Detection .....</b>	<b>50</b>
WMI Workstation Verification .....	50
Permissions required .....	50
<b>FSSO Method Comparison and Deployment Scenarios .....</b>	<b>52</b>
Deployment Scenario 1 — Medium Enterprise .....	53
Deployment Scenario 2 — Large Enterprise .....	53
Deployment Scenario 3 — University .....	54
Deployment Scenario 4 — Wireless network / Mobile carrier .....	54
<b>Appendix A — Domain Account Permissions .....</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Appendix B — FSSO Methods .....</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Appendix C — Debugging RADIUS Accounting .....</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Appendix D — RADIUS Dictionary .....</b>	<b>59</b>

## Change Log

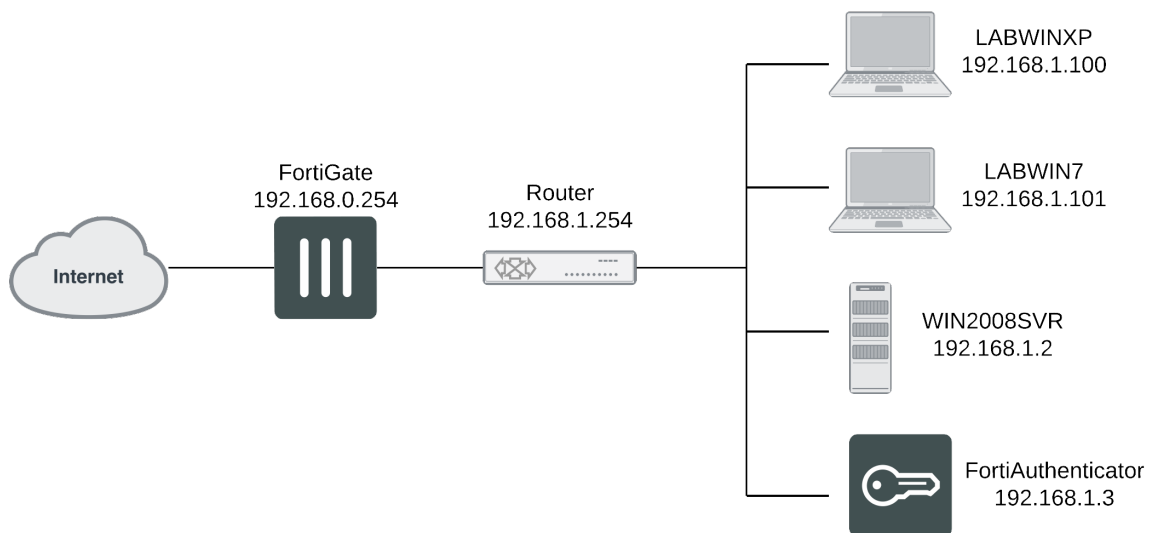
Date	Change Description
2012-11-05	Initial Release
2012-12-05	Updated to include RADIUS to FSSO Authentication
2013-09-27	Updated to reflect changes in version 3.0
2014-07-09	Updated to reflect changes in version 3.1
2014-07-16	Updated with additional Kerberos debugging
2014-10-20	Updated to reflect changes in version 3.2 Corrected redirect URLs to reflect recent FortiOS changes

# Introduction

This document introduces the FortiAuthenticator FSSO Authentication Methods and how they can be configured for use in a FortiGate environment. The document covers the configuration of the FortiAuthenticator, Active Directory, and FortiGate.

## Lab Setup

For this lab, a simple setup, as shown below was used. This configuration is applicable to most common deployment scenarios including corporate LAN deployments.



## Software versions

The configuration discussed in this document was tested on the following firmware versions:

- FortiAuthenticator 3.1
- FortiGate 5.0 GA PR7
- FortiClient 5.0
- Windows 2008 Server R2 (x64)
- Windows XP SP3 (x86)
- Windows 7 SP1 (x64)

# FortiAuthenticator FSSO Authentication

Fortinet Single Sign-On (FSSO) is a general term used by Fortinet to describe methods to transparently authenticate users, commonly but not limited to Active Directory users, on to a FortiGate device so that Identity Based Policies (IBP) can be applied.

## Identity Based Policies

Identity Based Policies are how FortiOS uses user identity provided by FSSO to deliver comprehensive user identity centric security. Instead of allowing access based on physical location or IP address, Identity Based Policies enable access to resources based on who the user is and what their role is within an organization.



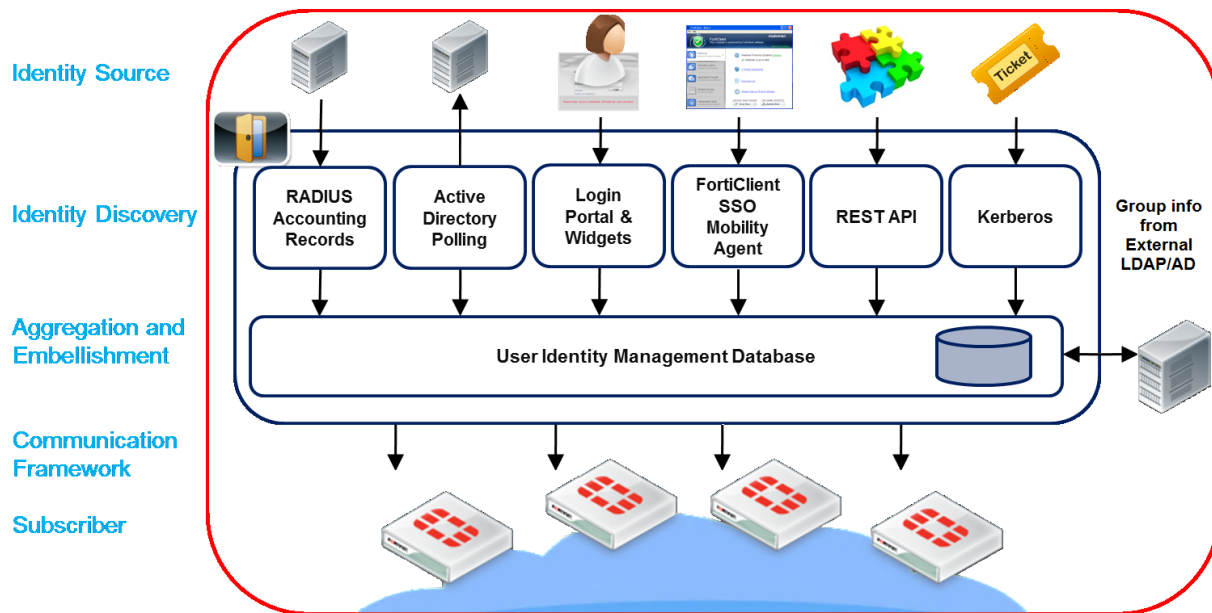
## The FortiAuthenticator FSSO Framework

FSSO has existed alongside FortiGate devices for several years the form of agents which collect user identity information by querying security event logs either by polling or on an active directory domain controller.

In effect, FSSO is a communications framework to pass user identity information to FortiGate or FortiCache devices, however the method of gathering authentication events is flexible. FortiAuthenticator has taken this premise and enhanced the solution with additional authentication methods which can be used to populate the FSSO user identity database.

FortiAuthenticator integrates with commonly used directory services and standards to improve the user experience by reducing the number of authentication requests required to gain access to network resources.

There are five layers within the FortiAuthenticator SSO framework:



**Identity Source:** The method by which the user identity is ascertained.

**Discovery Methods:** Methods in which the user identity and their location (IP) are discovered.

**Aggregation and Embellishment:** Collection of user identity and addition of any missing information (e.g. group).

**Communication Framework:** Method by which the authentication information is communicated with the subscribing device.

Once identified using one of these methods, user information is communicated to the FortiAuthenticator where it can be embellished with additional information e.g. Group membership taken from LDAP or Active Directory and forwarded selectively to FortiGate or FortiCache devices where the information can be utilized in dynamic Identity Based Policies.

Multiple methods can be combined to deliver the greatest possible coverage of clients and user experience for example Single Sign On Mobility Agent may be used for Microsoft Windows domain PCs but fallback to the login portal with embedded widgets for non-windows systems or unauthenticated PCs. Such a system utilizing multiple authentication methods is shown below.

Logon Time	Workstation	IP Address	Username	Source	
Thu Oct 11 04:08:48 2012	192.168.0.150	192.168.0.150	ATANO	SSO Portal	CN=AHSOKA TANO,CN=USERS,DC=CORP,DC=EXAMPLE,DC=COM+CN=DOMAIN USERS,CN=L
Thu Oct 11 04:10:03 2012	192.168.1.101	192.168.1.101	AVENTRESS	DC Polling	CN=ASAJJ VENTRESS,CN=USERS,DC=CORP,DC=EXAMPLE,DC=COM+CN=DOMAIN USERS,CN=L
Thu Oct 11 06:57:31 2012	TESTLABXP.CORP.EXAMPLE.COM	192.168.1.100	KADIMUNDI	FortiClient	CN=KI ADI-MUNDI,CN=USERS,DC=CORP,DC=EXAMPLE,DC=COM+CN=DOMAIN USERS,CN=L
Thu Oct 11 07:00:15 2012	1.1.1.2	1.1.1.2	LCALRISSIAN	Radius Accounting	CN=LANDO CALRISSIAN,CN=USERS,DC=CORP,DC=EXAMPLE,DC=COM+CN=DOMAIN USERS,CN=L

Note that this document only covers FSSO and whilst it covers RADIUS as a source of identity into FSSO, it does not discuss the use of RADIUS as a communication protocol into FortiGate/FortiMail, more commonly known as RSSO. This topic will be covered in the [RADIUS Proxy User Guide](#).



## User Identity Discovery Methods

FortiAuthenticator has taken the concept of Fortinet Single Sign-On (FSSO) as used in FortiGate and the FSSO Software client and extended it with several new user identification methods. Due to the flexibility of the FortiAuthenticator product, this list is continuously growing. Current authentication sources and the user experiences provided are summarized below and configuration of these methods will be described in more detail in [Basic FSSO Configuration](#).

### FSSO Domain Controller Polling

FortiAuthenticator is able to poll Windows Domain controllers to monitor the security event logs for login events. Polling of the Security Event Log is configured to occur every 5 seconds so that any login event that has occurred since the previous poll is captured and entered into FSSO.

Note that login events can be detected from the security event logs, logout cannot be detected. This is due to the fact that logout events can be triggered by many different processes e.g. closing of a windows share, however this is not indicative of the user logging out. To detect logout with DC Polling, additional methods need to be employed such as login timeouts or WMI Polling.

### Kerberos Authentication

To avoid the need to poll the domain controller whilst still retaining the ability to transparently authenticate Windows users, FortiAuthenticator supports use of Kerberos tickets passed by the browser and validated against the KDC to identify users.

### FortiClient Single Sign-On Mobility Agent

The FortiClient SSO Mobility Agent is part of the standard FortiClient product installation and can be installed on Windows XP/7/8 as part of the full FortiClient installation or, using the customized install process installed as a standalone component.

When installed, SSO Mobility Agent identifies Windows Domain users transparently and communicates the user identity and IP address to FortiAuthenticator for use in FSSO. The agent also monitors the system for IP address changes, such as those due to WiFi roaming, and automatically updates FortiAuthenticator. When the user logs off or shuts down, the user is also logged off from the FortiAuthenticator. In cases where an unclean disconnection is made (e.g. power failure, hibernation, network failure), a heartbeat system is implemented so the user will be de-authenticated following a configurable number of heartbeat failures.

### FSSO Portal Authentication

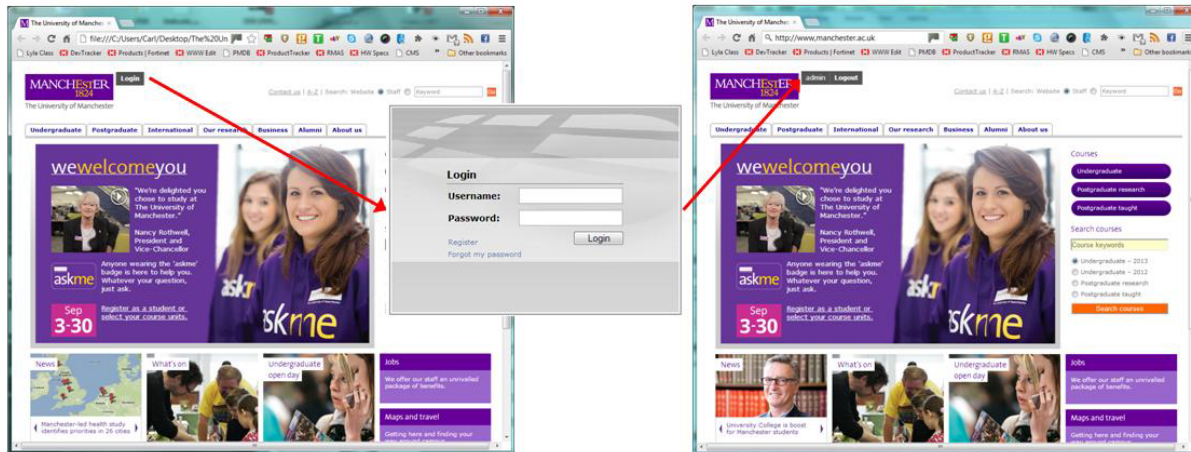
In situations where device or user identity cannot be established transparently, such as non-domain BYOD devices or shared kiosk machines, a web portal can be used to prompt users for login. This method is commonly combined with other transparent methods and used as a “catch-all” for non-domain and systems which cannot be identified transparently. Once authenticated, the user remains authenticated until they logoff from the browser.

As repeated manual re-authentication may impact the user experience, FortiAuthenticator supports automated user identification for subsequent accesses through the use of Portal Widgets. The Widget implementation, which uses a HTML iframe, can be incorporated into a web page, such as an intranet webpage for users to use for login. Following a successful login, a time limited cookie, validity of which is configurable for up to 30 days, is

stored in the users browser. On subsequent to the users intranet home page, the user will be transparently re-authenticated using the cookie key (assuming it matches that stored on the FortiAuthenticator).

#### Fortinet 10 FortiAuthenticator™ FSSO Authentication User Guide

On timeout of the cookie, should the user clear their cache or visit a new machine, the user will be required to re-authenticate.



## RADIUS Accounting

The RADIUS accounting method uses RADIUS start, interim and stop accounting packets to trigger logon/logoff to FSSO. Such RADIUS packets are commonly sent by networking devices such as wireless controllers, switches and SSL-VPN devices amongst others.

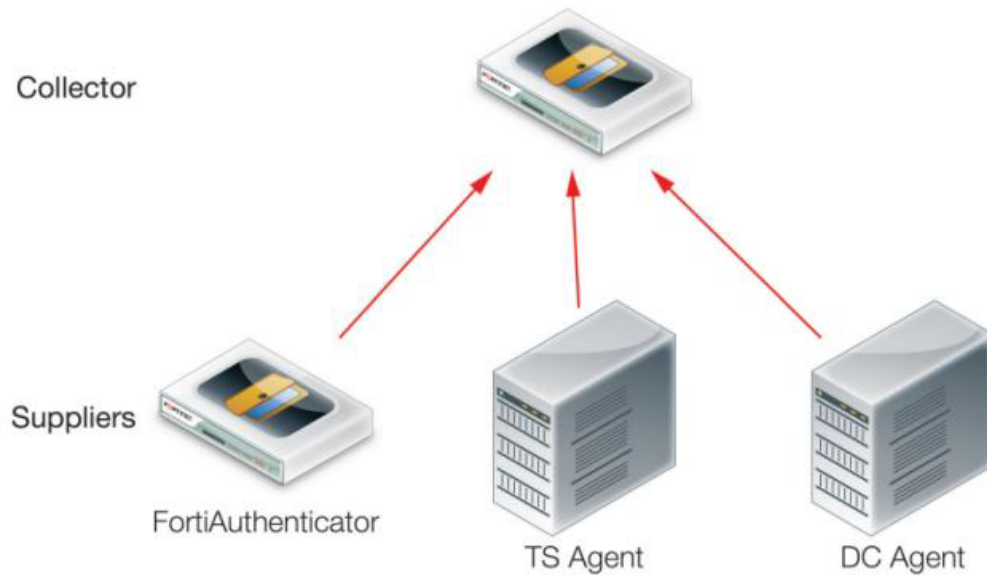
The benefit of this method is that for vendors who support sending such packets, no direct support is required by FortiAuthenticator (they use standard RADIUS which is already supported) and minimal change is required to enable the input of the user authentication data into the FSSO.

## FortiAuthenticator API

To enable integration with third party systems, FortiAuthenticator offers a programmatic REST API which can be used to authenticate and de-authenticate users into FSSO. This can be used for integration with third party applications such as portals and identity management systems. The API will not be covered in depth, for more details in the FortiAuthenticator REST API Solution Guide <http://docs.fortinet.com/fortiauthenticator/admin-guides>.

## Domain Controller and Terminal Services Agents

FortiGate devices support the concept of DCAgent software for the collection of login information from Windows Active Directory systems through either polling or installation on the domain controller. TSAgent is a similar concept, except it collects user login information from Citrix or Windows Terminal Servers. FortiAuthenticator implements the polling functionality directly; however, it also accepts a feed from both DCAgent and TSAgent installations if necessary.

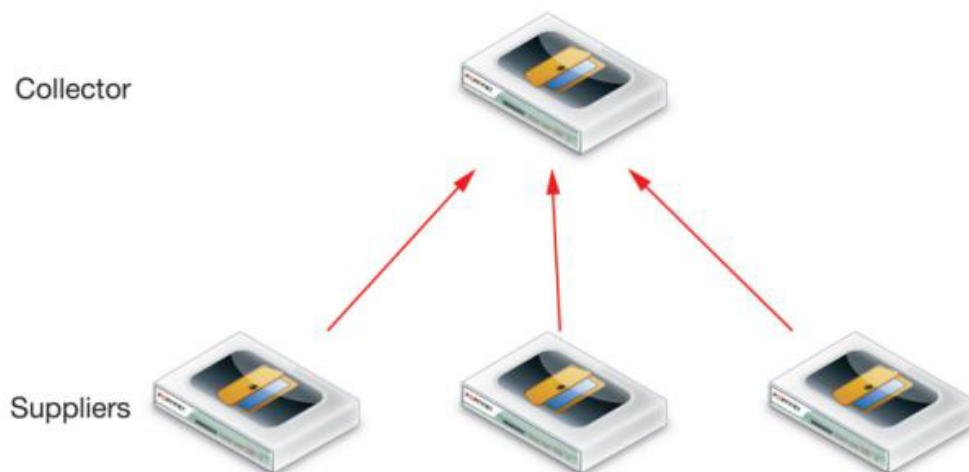


## Logout Detection

Whilst some methods natively support logout detection (e.g. SSO Mobility Agent), other such as AD polling do not. To enable logout detection, FortiAuthenticator supports WMI polling to identify the current logged in user state for a device and log the user out. A manual timeout period can also be set to remove the user from the authorization table after e.g. 8 hours.

## Hierarchical Tiering of Multiple FortiAuthenticator Devices

Tiering of collectors and suppliers allows for the large scale deployment of regional systems performing detection of user identification. It also allows local LDAP group lookup and distribution of events to top level collectors, which then distribute login events to FortiGate and FortiCache devices.



# Basic FSSO Configuration

This chapter documents the basic configuration required to enable Fortinet Single Sign on between the FortiAuthenticator and on the FortiGate. For details of how to configure the individual discovery methods, see the relevant chapters e.g.

[Kerberos Authentication](#)

[FortiClient Single Sign-On Mobility Agent](#)

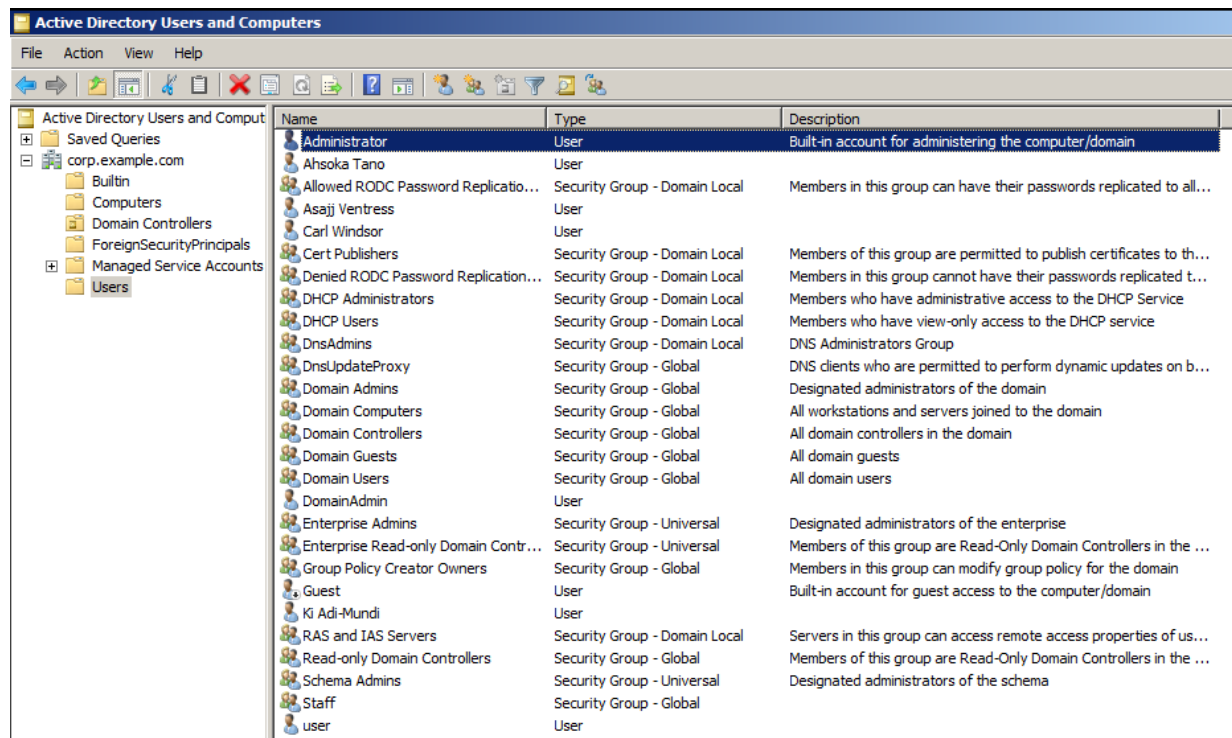
[Portal Authentication](#)

[RADIUS Accounting](#)

[FortiAuthenticator API](#)

## Configure the Windows Test Domain

For the purpose of this lab, a simple Windows 2008 domain was configured with the following schema:



The screenshot shows the 'Active Directory Users and Computers' console for the domain 'corp.example.com'. The left pane shows the tree structure with 'Users' selected. The right pane displays a list of domain objects with columns for Name, Type, and Description.

Name	Type	Description
Administrator	User	Built-in account for administering the computer/domain
Ahsoka Tano	User	
Allowed RODC Password Replicatio...	Security Group - Domain Local	Members in this group can have their passwords replicated to all...
Asajj Ventress	User	
Carl Windsor	User	
Cert Publishers	Security Group - Domain Local	Members of this group are permitted to publish certificates to th...
Denied RODC Password Replication...	Security Group - Domain Local	Members in this group cannot have their passwords replicated t...
DHCP Administrators	Security Group - Domain Local	Members who have administrative access to the DHCP Service
DHCP Users	Security Group - Domain Local	Members who have view-only access to the DHCP service
DnsAdmins	Security Group - Domain Local	DNS Administrators Group
DnsUpdateProxy	Security Group - Global	DNS clients who are permitted to perform dynamic updates on b...
Domain Admins	Security Group - Global	Designated administrators of the domain
Domain Computers	Security Group - Global	All workstations and servers joined to the domain
Domain Controllers	Security Group - Global	All domain controllers in the domain
Domain Guests	Security Group - Global	All domain guests
Domain Users	Security Group - Global	All domain users
DomainAdmin	User	
Enterprise Admins	Security Group - Universal	Designated administrators of the enterprise
Enterprise Read-only Domain Contr...	Security Group - Universal	Members of this group are Read-Only Domain Controllers in the ...
Group Policy Creator Owners	Security Group - Global	Members in this group can modify group policy for the domain
Guest	User	Built-in account for guest access to the computer/domain
Ki Adi-Mundi	User	
RAS and IAS Servers	Security Group - Domain Local	Servers in this group can access remote access properties of us...
Read-only Domain Controllers	Security Group - Global	Members of this group are Read-Only Domain Controllers in the ...
Schema Admins	Security Group - Universal	Designated administrators of the schema
Staff	Security Group - Global	
user	User	

The Base DN for the purpose of this lab can be seen as corp.example.com.

Several test users and a Security Group called Staff were created to verify the correct user and group membership could be passed to the FortiGate.

## Configure FortiAuthenticator AD (LDAP) connection

Browse to *Authentication > Remote Auth Servers > LDAP* and select *New*.

In the resulting form, enter the details of the domain and the required credentials for authentication

- The Base DN should be entered as DC=corp,DC=example,DC=com
- The Bind type should be set to regular
- Fortinet 13 FortiAuthenticator™ FSSO Authentication User Guide
- The user DN used to bind to the directory should be a user with permissions to read the security event log specified as <USER>@<DOMAIN> e.g. ldapsvc@corp.example.com. See [Appendix A — Domain Account Permissions](#) for permissions required for this account.



The user DN can be found using the Windows command `dsquery -name <USER>` and specified in the alternative format `CN=ldapsvc,DC=corp,DC=example,DC=com`. This entry format will appear to be successful and the admin will be able to browse the directory, even import users. However it is recommended that this format is not used as it can cause a later step to fail.

**FortiAuthenticator** Logged in as admin Help Logout **FORTINET**

**System**

- Authentication
  - User Account Policies
  - Lockouts
  - Passwords
  - Custom User Fields
  - User Management
    - Local Users
    - Remote Users
    - Remote User Sync Rules
    - User Groups
    - FortiTokens
    - MAC Devices
  - Self-service Portal
  - Remote Auth. Servers
    - LDAP**
  - RADIUS Service
  - LDAP Service
  - FortiAuthenticator Agent

**Edit Remote LDAP Server**

Name: WIK2008SVR

Server name/IP: 192.168.1.2 Port: 389

Base distinguished name: DC=corp,DC=example,DC=com

Bind type: ☐ Simple ☒ Regular

Username: ldapsvc@corp.example.com Password: \*\*\*\*\*

User object class: person

Username attribute: sAMAccountName

Group membership attribute: memberOf

**Secure Connection**

☐ Enable

**Windows Active Directory Domain Authentication**

☐ Enable

**Remote LDAP Users**

Username	Token	Actions
LCatissian		
atano		
aventress		
cwindor	FortiToken (FTK2008BPKA/Y4TD1)	
kadmundi		

Ensure that the correct User object class, Username Attribute and Group Member Attributes are set for your specific LDAP directory. The defaults (shown) are for a default installation of Active directory. These values may need to be changed if using alternative LDAP systems.

Click Import users to verify that the directory can be accessed however, it is not necessary to actually import users. Importing users into the Remote Users database is only required for explicit authentication and two-factor authentication and not FSSO.

A successful connection to the directory should pull back the available containers and user list.

**Import Remote LDAP Users**

LDAP server: 192.168.1.2:389

Filter:  Apply Clear [\[ Configure user attributes \]](#)

Select user(s) to import below. Only LDAP entries that are marked **green** can be imported (indicating that these entries match the configured LDAP filter and their usernames can be found using the configured username attribute). You can configure other user mapping attributes above.

Select Visible Select None

- ☒ CN=Computers (3)
- ☒ CN=System (8)
- ☒ CN=Users (12)
  - ☒ CN=Administrator Username=Administrator
  - ☒ CN=Ahsoka Tano First name=Ahsoka, Last name=Tano, Username=atano
  - ☒ CN=Asaji Ventress First name=Asaji, Last name=Ventress, Username=aventress
  - ☒ CN=Carl Windsor E-mail=cwindsor@fortinet.com, First name=Carl, Last name=Windsor, Username=cwindsor
  - ☒ CN=DomainAdmin Username=DomainAdmin
  - ☒ CN=Guest Username=Guest
  - ☒ CN=Ki Adi-Mundi First name=Ki, Last name=Adi-Mundi, Username=kadimundi
  - ☒ CN=LDAP ServiceAcc First name=LDAP, Last name=ServiceAcc, Username=ldapsvc
  - ☒ CN=Lando Calrissian First name=Lando, Last name=Calrissian, Username=LCalrissian
  - ☒ CN=finance1 First name=finance1, Username=finance1
  - ☒ CN=krbtgt Username=krbtgt
  - ☒ CN=user Username=user
- ☒ OU=Domain Controllers (1)
- ☒ CN=WIN2008SVR (1) Username=WIN2008SVR\$

Distinguished name:

OK Cancel

## Configure FortiGate FSSO communication

For FortiGate to accept FSSO user identity information, both the FortiAuthenticator and the FortiGate must be configured with the correct shared settings. This sections details the basic configuration required to get this working.

### FortiAuthenticator configuration

Browse to Fortinet *SSO Methods > SSO > General > FortiGate* configure the required listening port for the FortiGate (default: 8000) and create a secure secret key which will also need to be configured on the FortiGate.

Under *Fortinet SSO Methods > SSO > General > Fortinet Single Sign-On (FSSO)*, enable one of the methods e.g. 'Enable Active Directory Domain Controller Polling'. FortiAuthenticator will start the FSSO process as soon as an SSO method is enabled.

Browsing to *Monitor > SSO > Domains* should provide visibility of the configured domain controller and any others discovered within the same domain.

## FortiGate configuration

The configuration provided demonstrates how to retrieve the login events from the remote FortiAuthenticator, it does not provide detail on how to apply the user and group information into an Identity Based Policy. See the FortiGate Authentication Guide for more information on how this can be achieved <http://docs.fortinet.com/fgt.html>.

Log into the FortiGate as an administrator and:

1. Browse to *User & Device > Authentication > Single Sign-On* and select *Create New*.
2. Select Type: *Fortinet Single Sign-On Agent*.
3. Provide a descriptive name for the connections e.g. *FortiAuthenticator\_3.0*.

4. Enter the Primary Agent IP (that of the FortiAuthenticator) e.g. *192.168.0.123* and the password set on the FortiAuthenticator e.g. *fortinet1234* then click **OK**.

An LDAP server is not required as FortiAuthenticator will collect the group information from LDAP.

Once the connection has been created, the connection status should show up as a green tick under *User & Device > Authentication > Single Sign-On*.



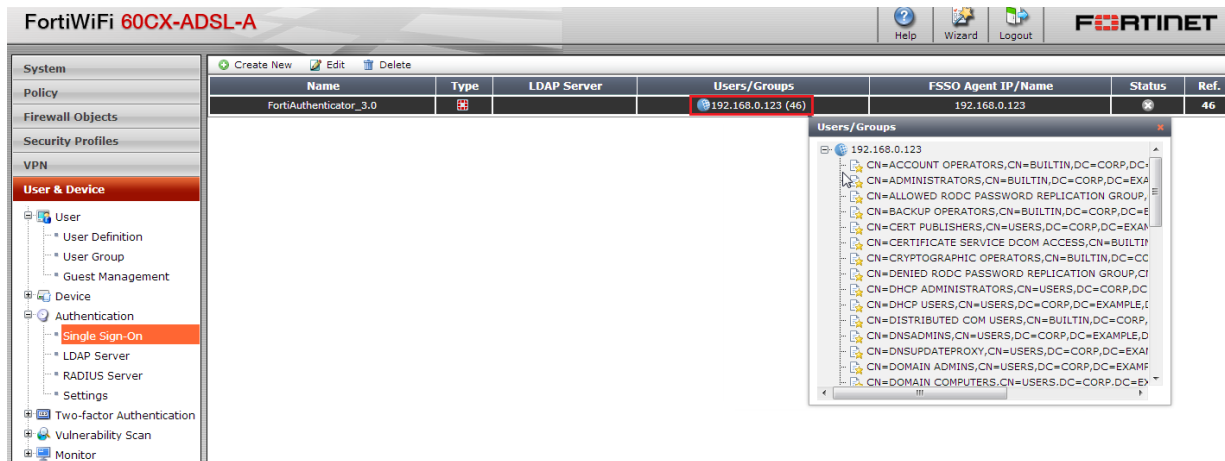
In the screenshot below taken from FortiOS 5.0.4, the FSSO status is showing as disconnected, however functions correctly. This is a known cosmetic issue and will be remedied in a future FortiGate release.

Name	Type	LDAP Server	Users/Groups	FSSO Agent IP/Name	Status	Ref.
FortiAuthenticator_3.0			192.168.0.123 (46)	192.168.0.123	✖	46

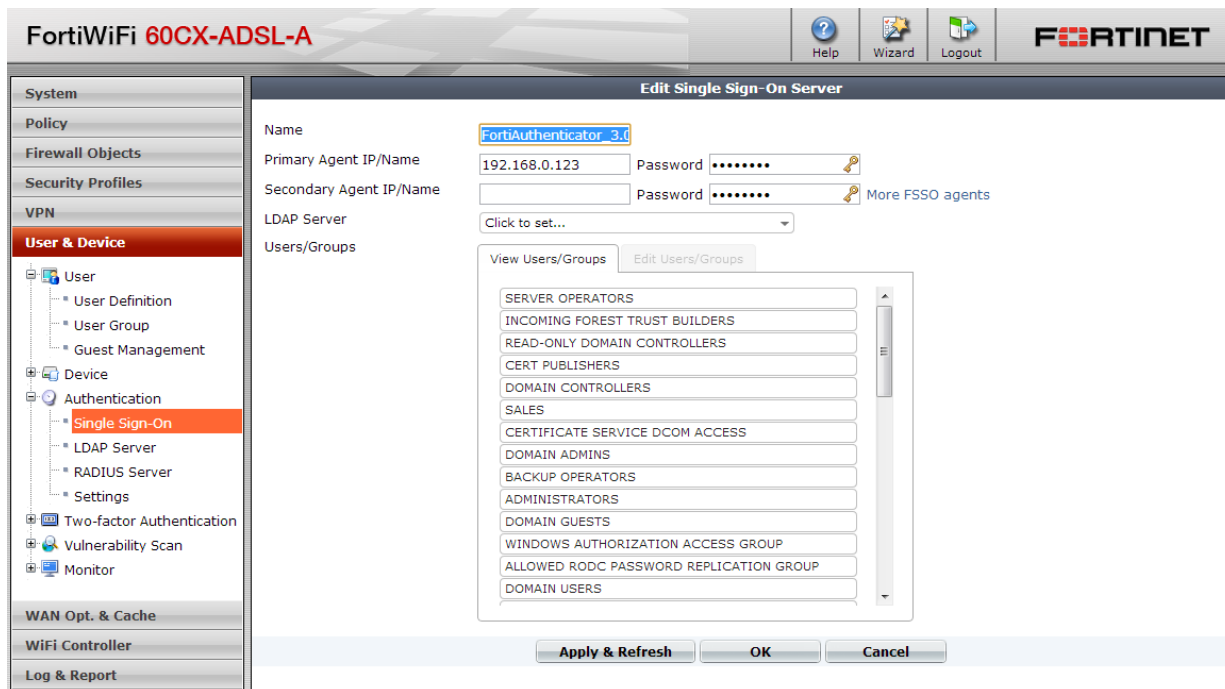
After a few minutes, the FortiGate should have pulled down the list of available groups on the FortiAuthenticator. This includes the remote groups available to it from the remote AD system(s). This is indicated by the number of groups shown in parenthesis as indicated below (46).

Click on the *User/Groups* entry for that server to display the Group list that has been retrieved.



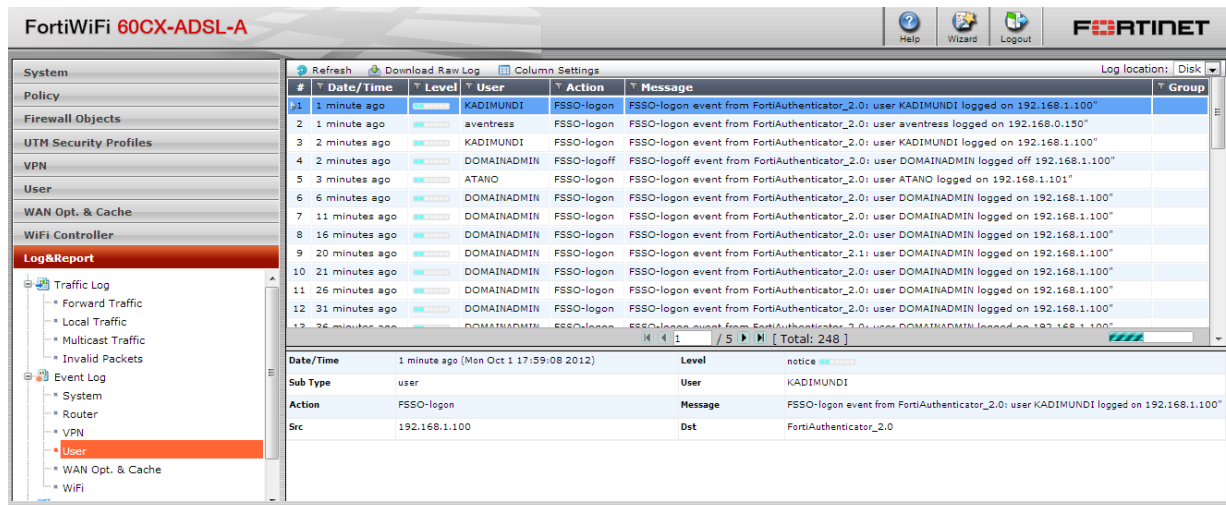


Double click on the entry and the group list should also be visible in the GUI as shown.

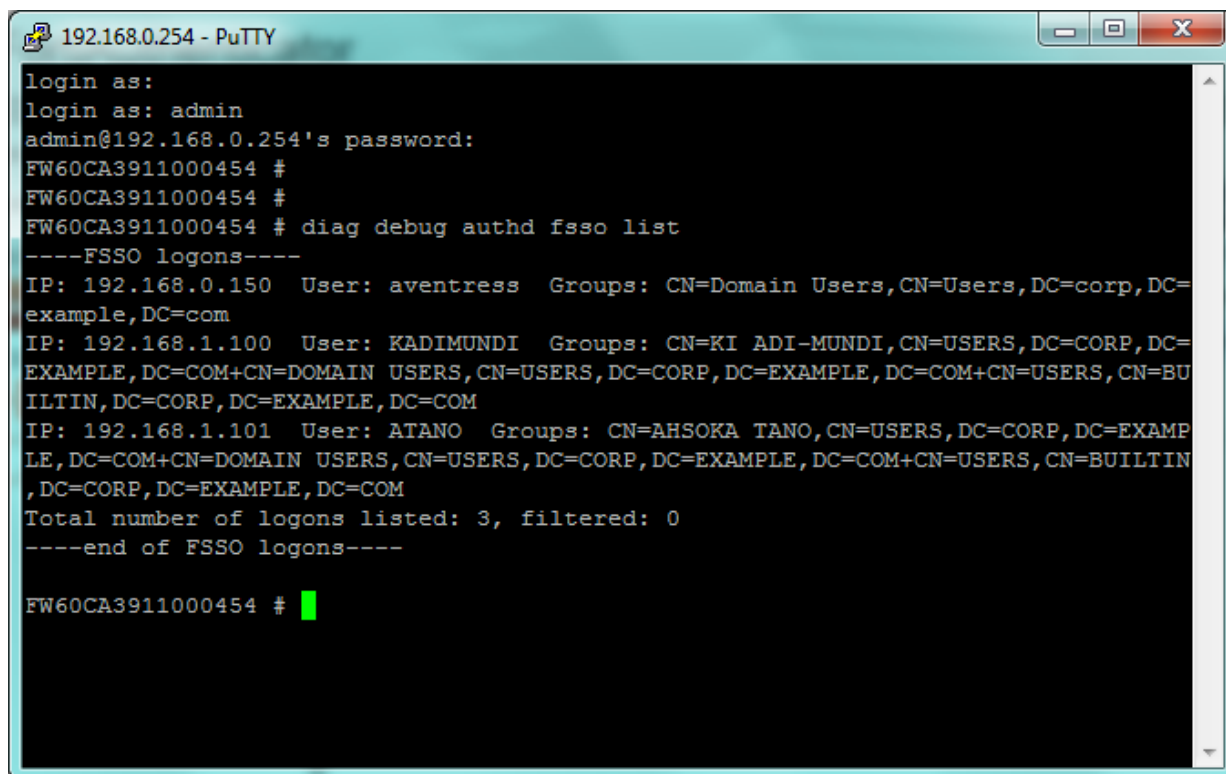


These Groups can be used to differentiate users in Identity Based Policies.

Once the FortiGate device has subscribed to the FortiAuthenticator FSSO Logon Events, any subsequent authentication events should be visible to the FortiGate e.g. in *Log & Report > Event Log > User* (note that the FortiGate GUI does not appear to display the group detail).



They will also be visible on the CLI via the command `diag debug authd fssso list`.

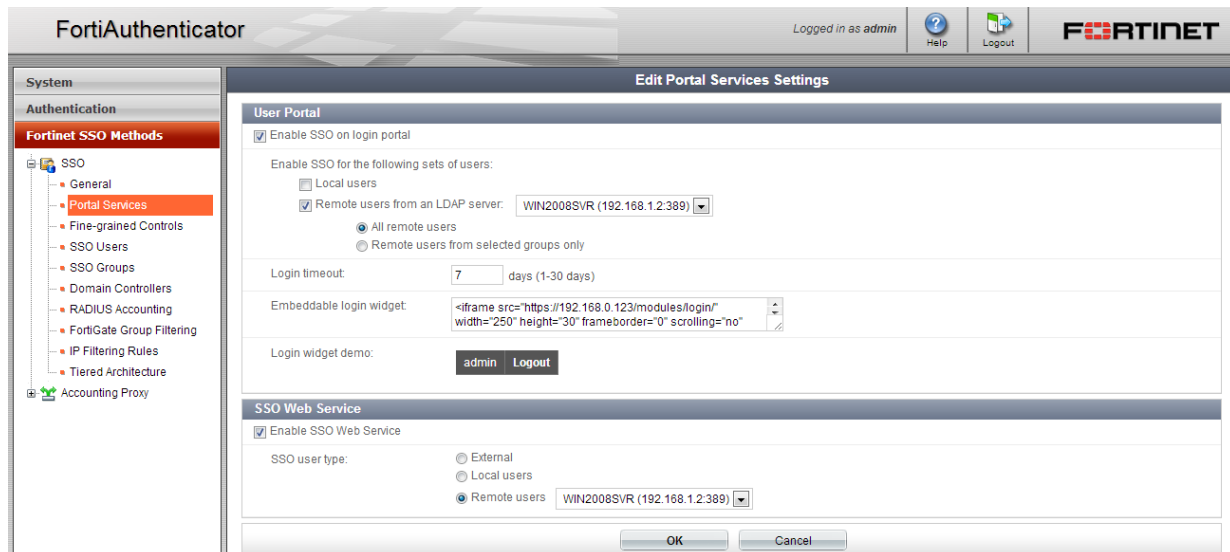


See the FortiGate FSSO Guide for details of how to apply these username/group pairings to Identity Based Policies <http://docs.fortinet.com/d/fortiauthenticator-fsso-authentication-user-guide>.

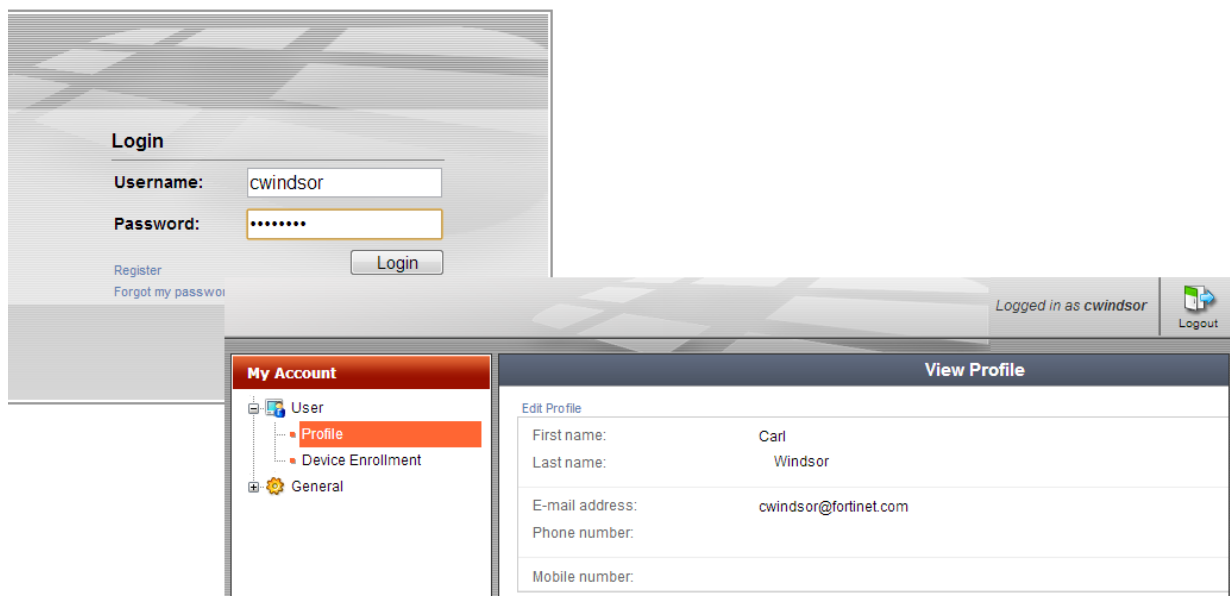
## Testing

To verify that the communication is set up correctly, a simple authentication event can be sent by authenticating a remote user to the portal. On the FortiAuthenticator, enable portal based authentication:

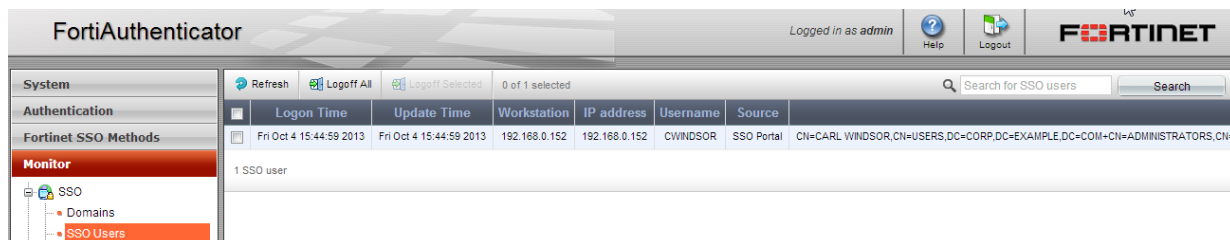
1. Browse to *Fortinet SSO Methods > SSO > Portal Services* and *Enable SSO Login Portal*.
2. Under *Enable SSO for the following set of users*, select *Remote users from an LDAP Server* and select the previously configured LDAP directory.



3. Using a different PC to that being used for administration (or using a different browser or the browsers incognito mode), log in to the FortiAuthenticator portal as the remote user.



4. This login event should appear under *Monitor > SSO > SSO Users*.



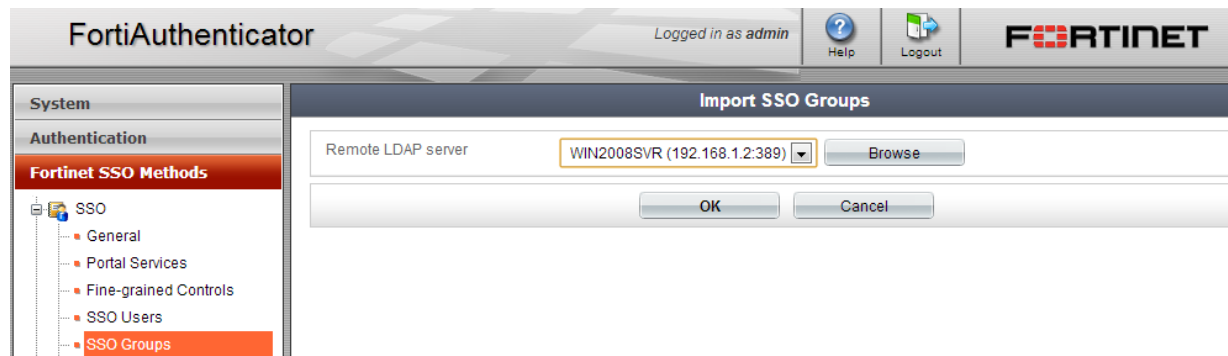
5. It should also be visible on the CLI FortiGate FSSO table via the command `debug authd fssso list`.

```
FW60CA3911000454 # diag debug authd fssso list
----FSSO logons----
IP: 192.168.0.152  User: CWINDSOR  Groups: CN=CARL
WINDSOR,CN=USERS,DC=CORP,DC=EXAMPLE,DC=COM+CN=ADMINISTRATORS,CN=BUILTIN,DC=CORP,DC=EXAMPLE,DC=COM+CN=DENIED RODC PASSWORD REPLICATION
GROUP,CN=USERS,DC=CORP,DC=EXAMPLE,DC=COM+CN=DOMAIN
ADMINS,CN=USERS,DC=CORP,DC=EXAMPLE,DC=COM+CN=STAFF,CN=USERS,DC=CORP,DC=EXAMPLE,DC=COM+CN=FW ADMIN,DC=CORP,DC=EXAMPLE,DC=COM+CN=SSL USERS,DC=CORP,DC=EXAMPLE,DC=COM+CN=DOMAIN USERS,CN=USERS,DC=CORP,DC=EXAMPLE,DC=COM Workstation: 192.168.0.152
Total number of logons listed: 1, filtered: 0
----end of FSSO logons----
FW60CA3911000454 #
```

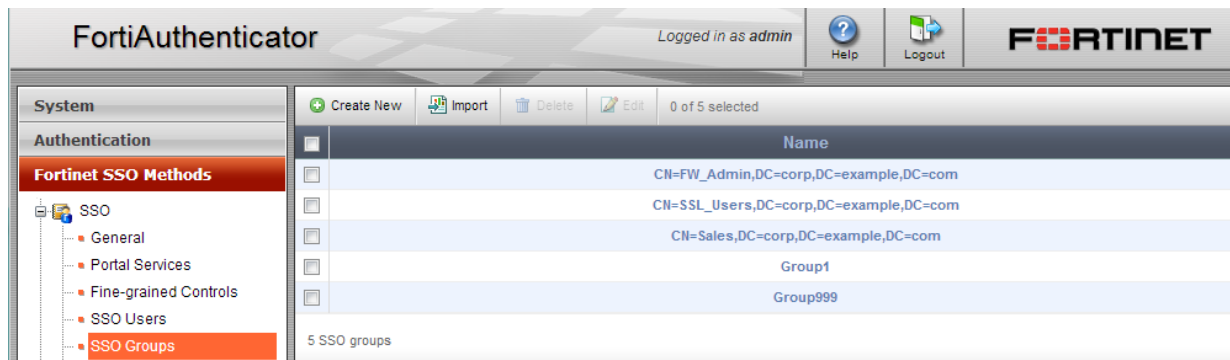
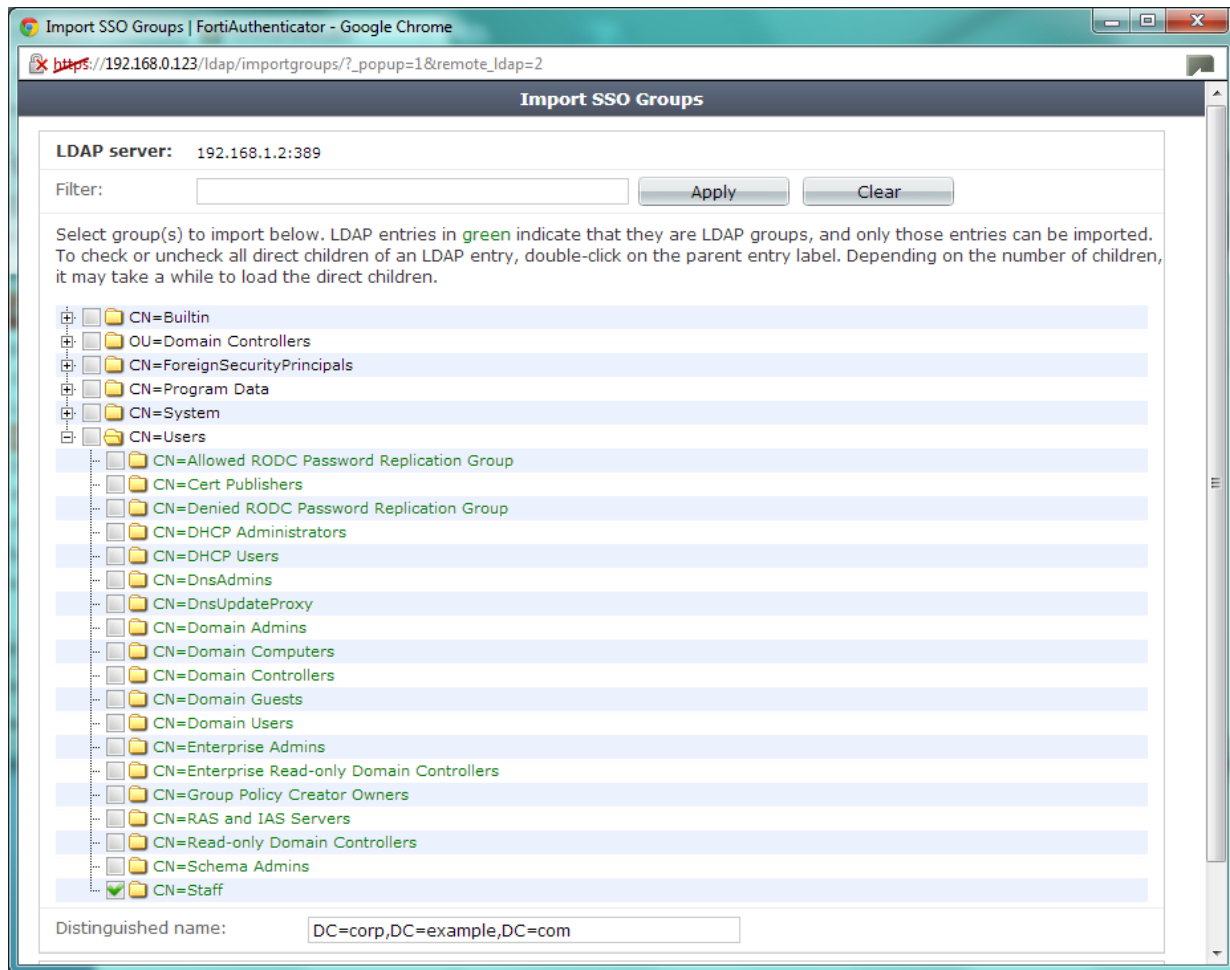
## Configure FortiAuthenticator Group Filtering (optional)

Optionally, the administrator can choose to only send user authentications from specific group members to a FortiGate. This can be used to separate users across physical devices for the purpose of scalability. To configure this feature:

1. Browse to *Fortinet SSO Methods > SSO > SSO Groups* and select *Import*.
2. Select the remote LDAP server and select *Import Groups*.

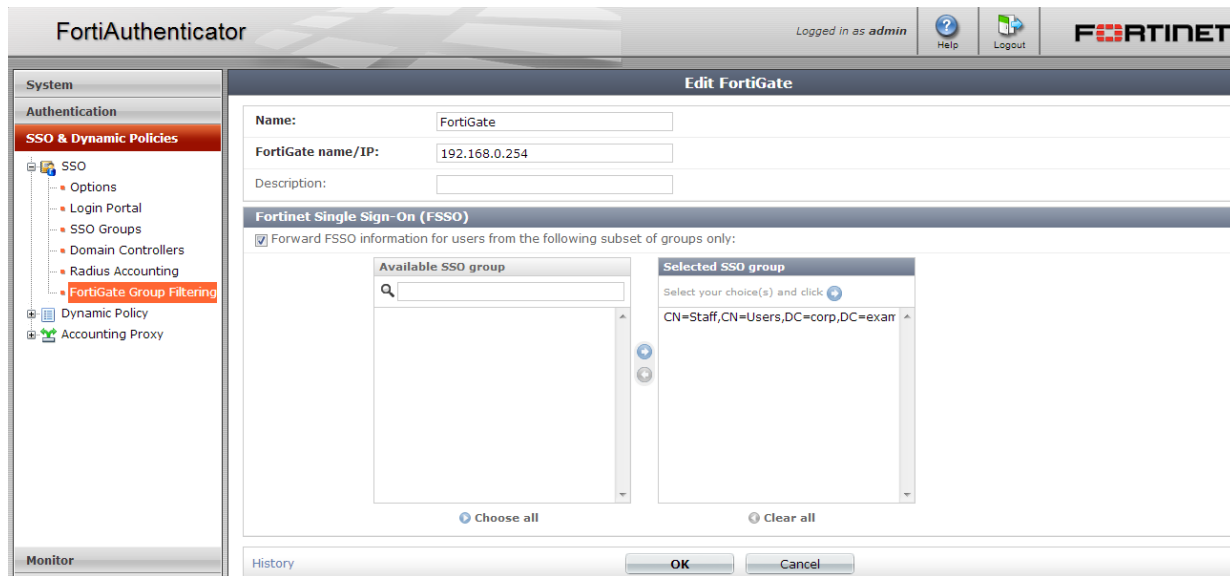


3. Select the groups which you wish to trigger an FSSO Login event and click *OK*.



To apply the group specific login events to dedicated FortiGate devices, it is possible to apply specific filtering policies to a device.

4. Browse to **SSO > FortiGate Group Filtering** and edit the profile of the required device.
5. Enable the checkbox *Forward FSSO information for users from the following subset of groups*.



## Configuring System Time

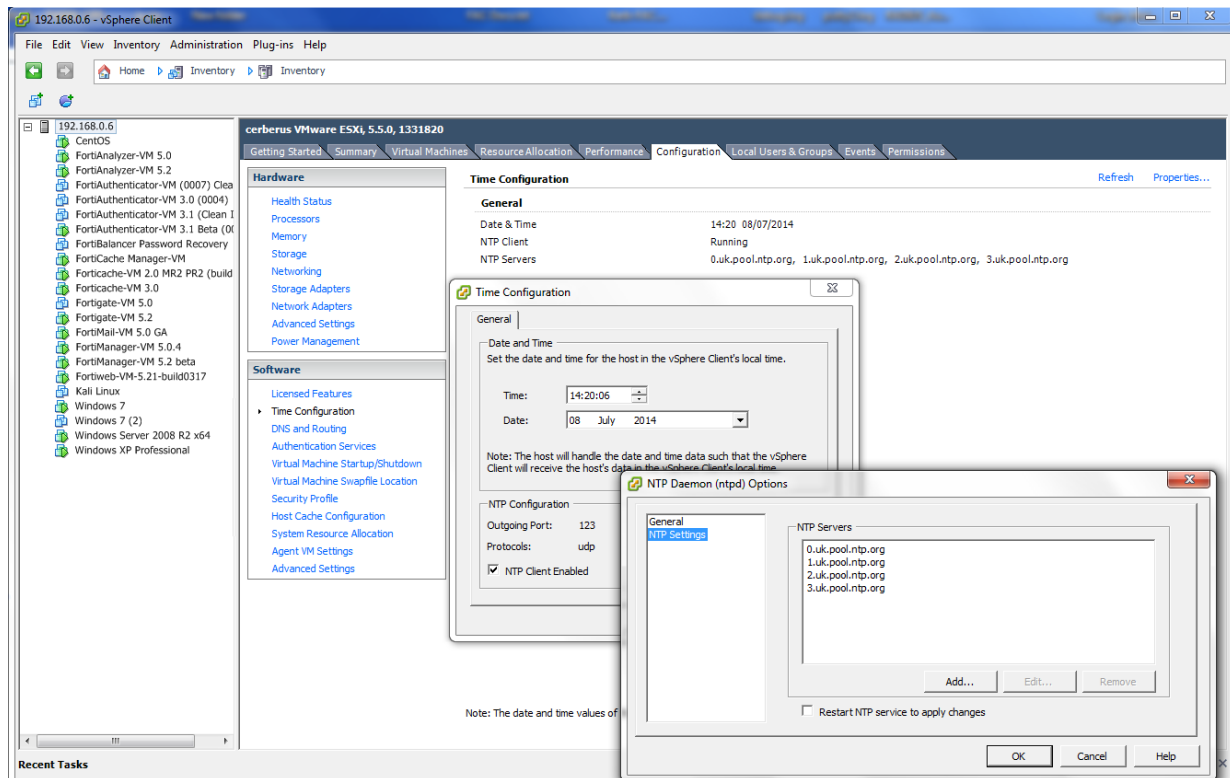
Accurate time is of critical importance to FortiAuthenticator for two factor authentication methods which can be derived from the time (TOTP). Similarly, accurate system time is critical to some SSO methods. For example, in the Kerberos protocol, a short lifetime for tickets is used to prevent attackers from performing successful brute force attacks or replay attacks. Any skew in time between systems can cause tickets to be rejected and the authentication process to fail. It is therefore important for all systems within the chain of trust to have accurate time.

Where possible, all systems should use NTP time to synchronise their clocks with the exception however of when running in a virtual environment.

## Configuring host time synchronization (VMWare ESXi)

To configure NTP for the host ESXi VM Server:

1. Select the server and select *Configuration*.
2. Select *Software > Time Configuration*, enable the *NTP client* and select *Advanced*.
3. Select *NTP Settings* and enter the details of the preferred NTP server.

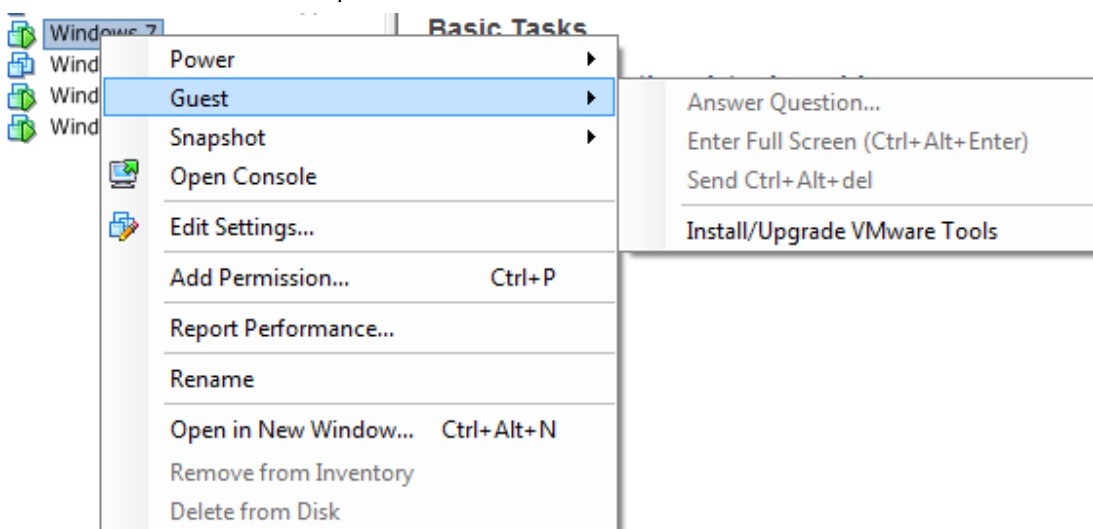


## Configuring VM time synchronization (VMWare ESXi)

In virtual environments, the VM host controls the system time directly via emulation of the Real Time Clock which is kept in sync via the VM Ware tools. Enabling an additional layer of time control via NTP can trigger oscillation between values which is to be avoided.

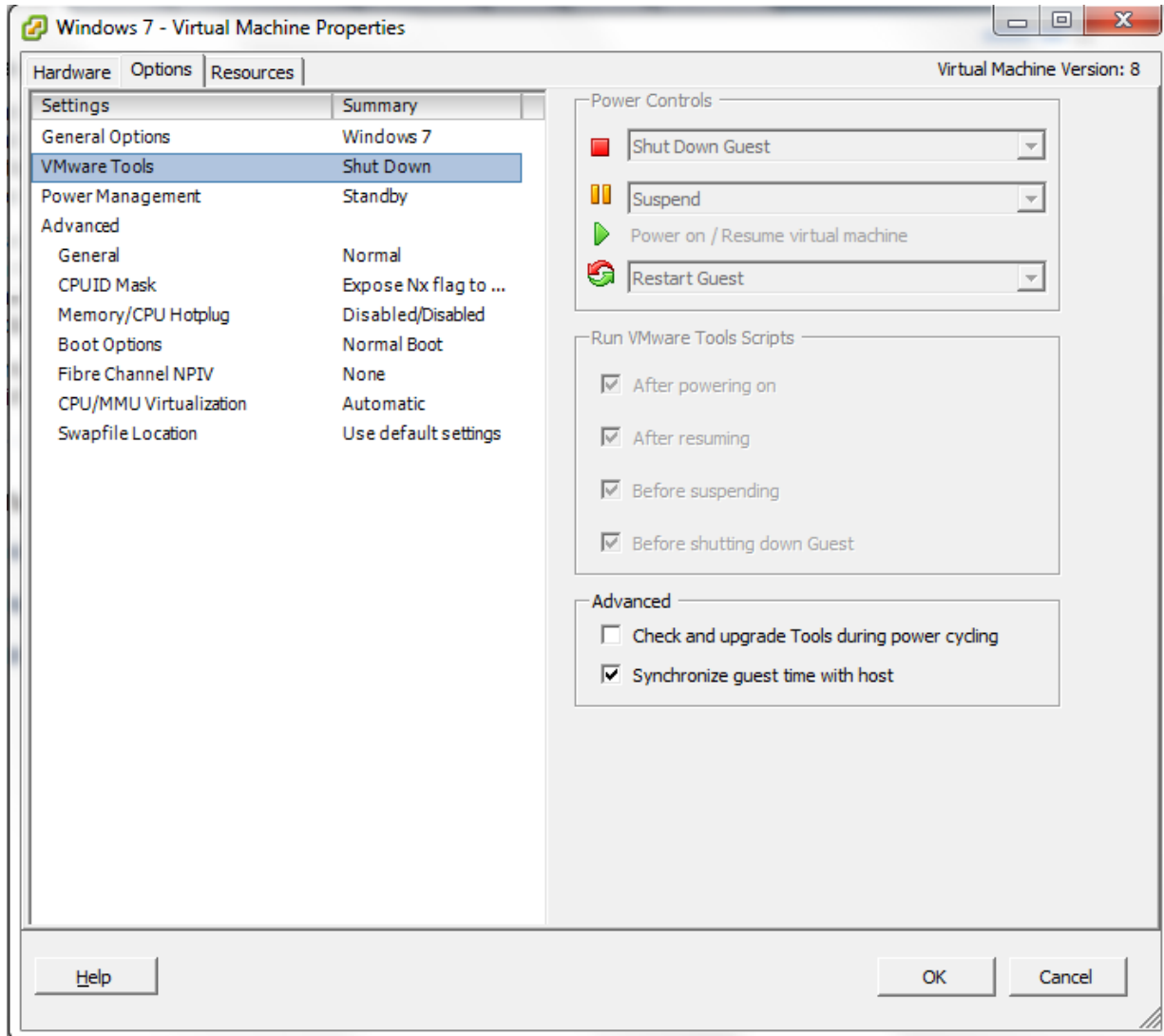
To enable time synchronization on virtual systems such as Windows Domain controllers or Client OS such as Windows 7, 8 in a virtual environment first, install the VMWare Tools:

1. Right-click on *Guest OS* and select *Guest > Install/Upgrade VMWare Tools*.
2. Follow the instructions to complete the installation.



Once installed, enable the guest time synchronization:

1. Right-click on the Guest VM, and select *Edit Settings*.
2. Select *Options* and *VMWare Tools*.
3. Under *Advanced*, select *Synchronize guest time with host*.



Repeat this process for all supported Guest OS including the Domain Controller and any Guest OS.



# Kerberos Authentication

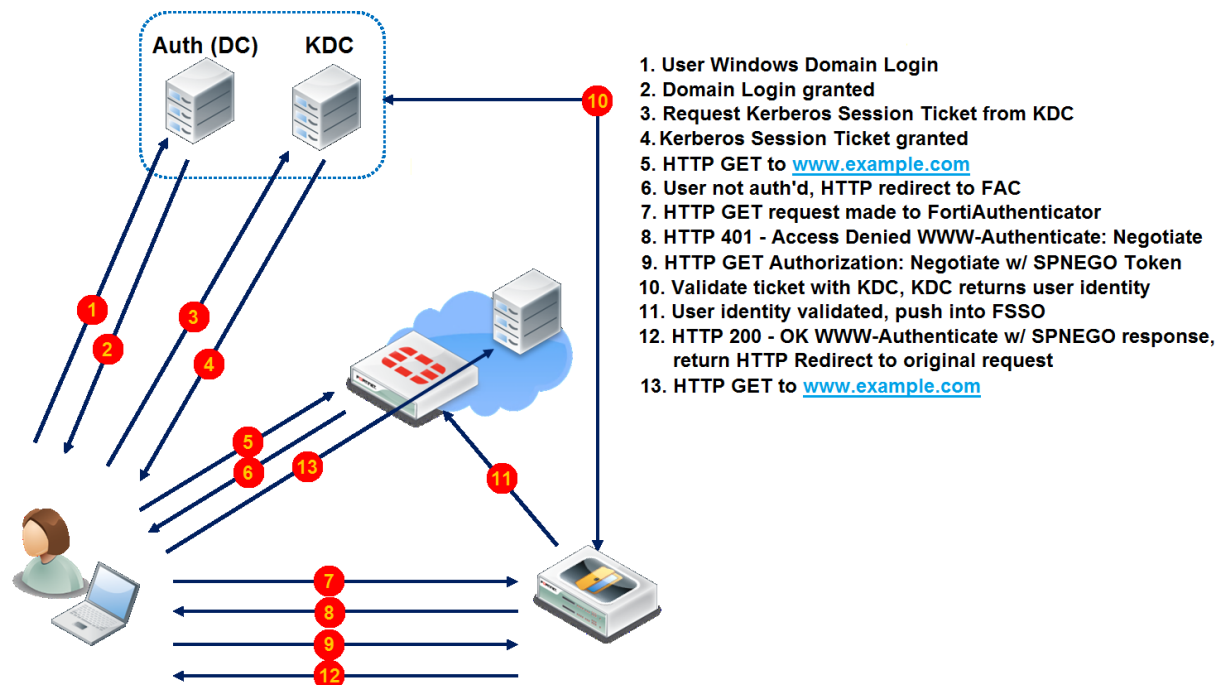


FortiAuthenticator supports the Microsoft implementation of Kerberos only.

Before proceeding, ensure all systems have synchronized time as described in Configuring System Time. Without this, Kerberos authentications will fail.

Kerberos is a system of authentication uses encryption technology and a trusted third party, an arbitrator, to perform secure authentication on an open network. Specifically, Kerberos uses cryptographic tickets in order to avoid transmitting plain text passwords over the wire.

Kerberos is a complicated protocol, but the process has been summarized in the diagram below.



## Configure FortiAuthenticator on the Windows domain

The required LDAP configuration is documented in the section FortiAuthenticator FSSO Authentication, however additional steps are required for successful Kerberos authentication.

Enable Windows Active Directory Domain Authentication and configure appropriately:

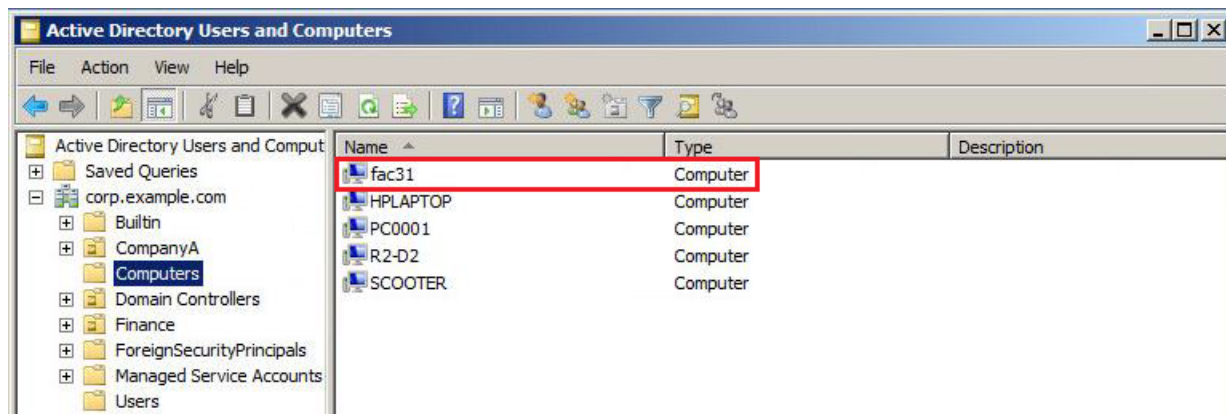
<b>Kerberos realm name:</b>	CORP.EXAMPLE.COM
<b>Domain NetBIOS name:</b>	CORP

<b>FortiAuthenticator NetBIOS name:</b>	FAC
<b>Administrator name:</b>	DomainAdmin
<b>Administrator password:</b>	<password>

FortiAuthenticator NetBIOS name should match the system hostname.

The Administrator username should have permission to join computers to the domain (e.g. Doman Admin).  
Select **OK**.

Once complete verify that the FortiAuthenticator is registered as a machine on the domain.

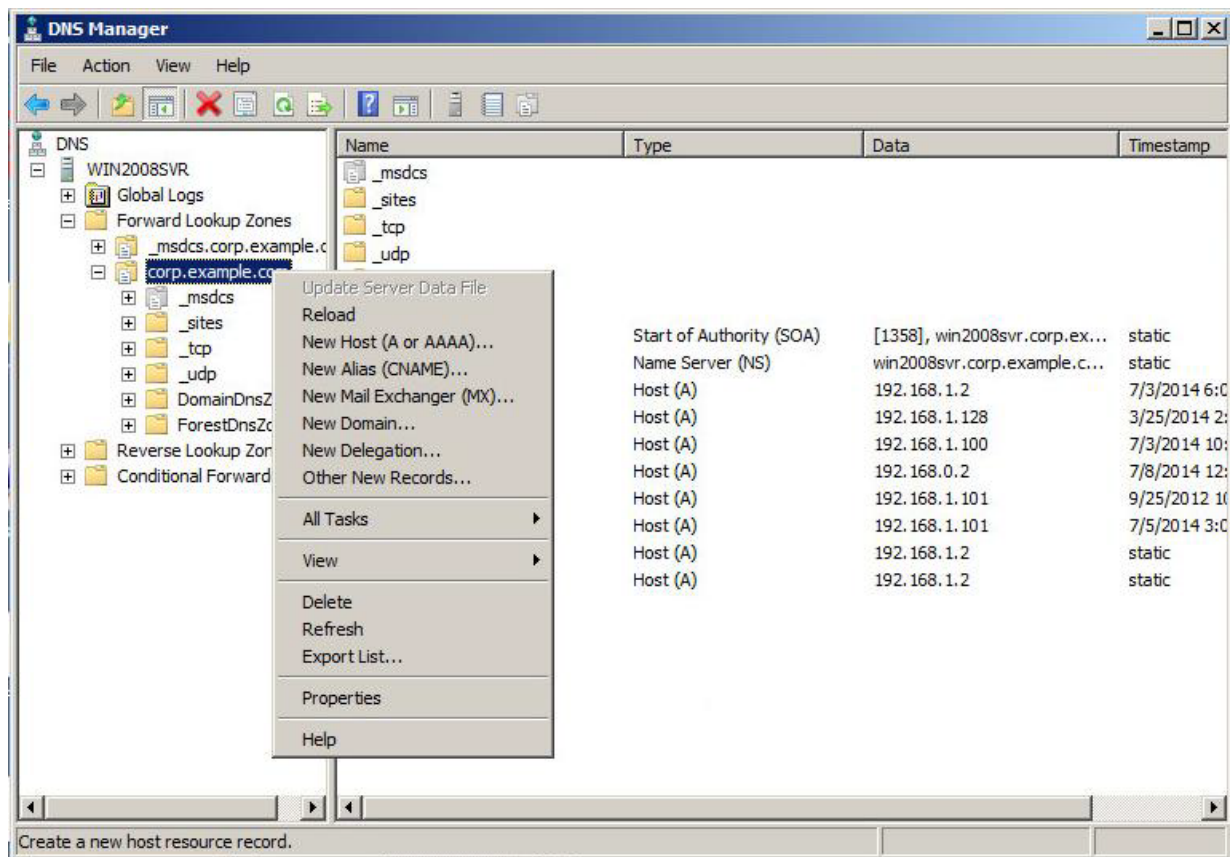


## Configure FortiAuthenticator in DNS on the Windows domain

All systems involved require to be able to resolve the FQDN of the FortiAuthenticator from DNS. To achieve this all systems need to use the domain configured DNS and an A record needs to be configured.

To create the DNS record on the Windows Domain:

1. On the Windows Domain Controller, open the *DNS Manager* and right-click the Domain in which the FortiAuthenticator resides and select New Host (A or AAAA).



2. In the New Host dialog, enter the Name and IP address of the FortiAuthenticator:

<b>Name:</b>	fac31
<b>IP address:</b>	192.168.0.122

3. Verify that all systems can resolve the DNS name, including the FortiAuthenticator and FortiGate:

```
> nslookup fac31.corp.example.com
Server:      192.168.1.2
Address 1: 192.168.1.2

Name:       fac31.corp.example.com
Address 1: 192.168.0.122
```

## Create the Keytab file

The Keytab file tells FortiAuthenticator how to interact with Kerberos e.g where and with which credentials. To generate this file, you can use the Windows ktpass utility. The following batch file to simplify creation of the keytab file:

### Gen\_Keytab.bat

```
set OUTFILE=c:\fac.keytab
set USERNAME=KrbSvcUser@corp.example.com
set PRINC=HTTP/fac.corp.example.com@CORP.EXAMPLE.COM
set CRYPTO=all
set PASSWD=pa$$w0rd
set PTYPE=KRB5_NT_PRINCIPAL
ktpass -out %OUTFILE% -pass %PASSWD% -mapuser %USERNAME% -princ %PRINC% -crypto %CRYPTO% -
ptype %PTYPE%
```

Pay specific attention to capitalization in the file, ensuring it is replicated as shown. Ensure that the batch file is run with Administrator privileges. To do this, and see errors returned when running, select *Start Menu* and right-

click on the *Command Prompt*, selecting *Run as Administrator*. Once run, the batch file shown should output a file named c:\fac31.keytab. Copy this field to the desktop, it will be used in a subsequent step.

The username specified within the Keytab (KrbSvcUser@corp.example.com) needs only to be a normal Domain User, not Domain Admin.

It is possible if the KeyTab has been generated multiple times or for multiple systems, that several service Principal Name entries exist. To check for this, the following command can be run:

```
ldifde -f check_SPN.txt -t 3268 -d "" -l servicePrincipalName -r "(servicePrincipalName=HTTP*)" -p subtree
```

If multiple entries exists as shown, the spurious and additional SPN entries should be removed:

#### check\_SPN.txt

```
dn: CN= KrbSvcUser,CN=Users,DC=corp,DC=example,DC=com
changetype: add
servicePrincipalName: HTTP/fac31.corp.example.com
servicePrincipalName: HTTP/fac30.corp.example.com
```

Only a single SPN entry should exist and it should be for the FAC that the Keytab file will be loaded onto, If multiple keytabs are required, use multiple user accounts to create them. To remove spurious SPN entries:

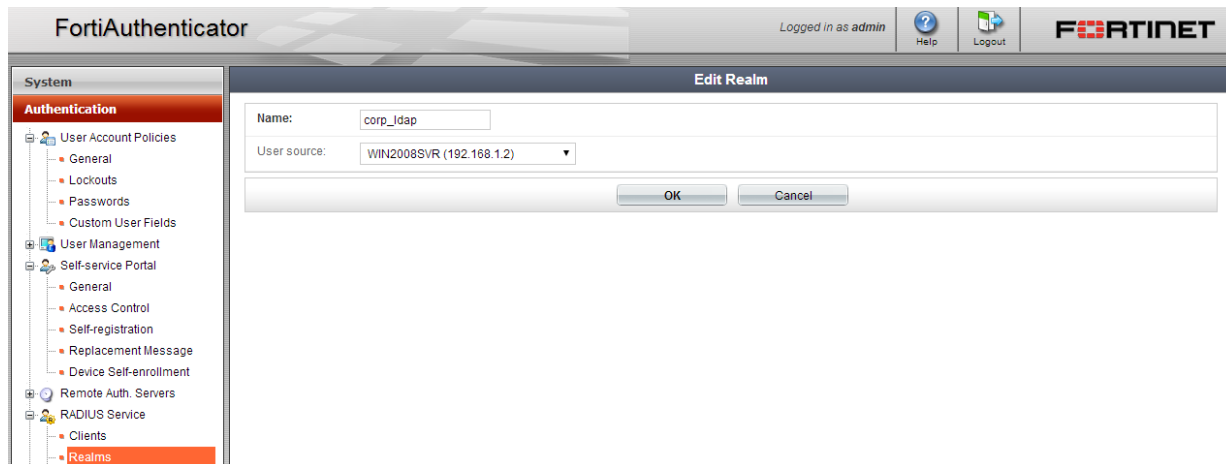
```
setspn -D HTTP/fac30.corp.example.com KrbSvcUser
```

## Enable the Kerberos Authentication Portal

The next two steps involve configuration within the Authentication section which is not necessarily intuitive.

### Create a Realm

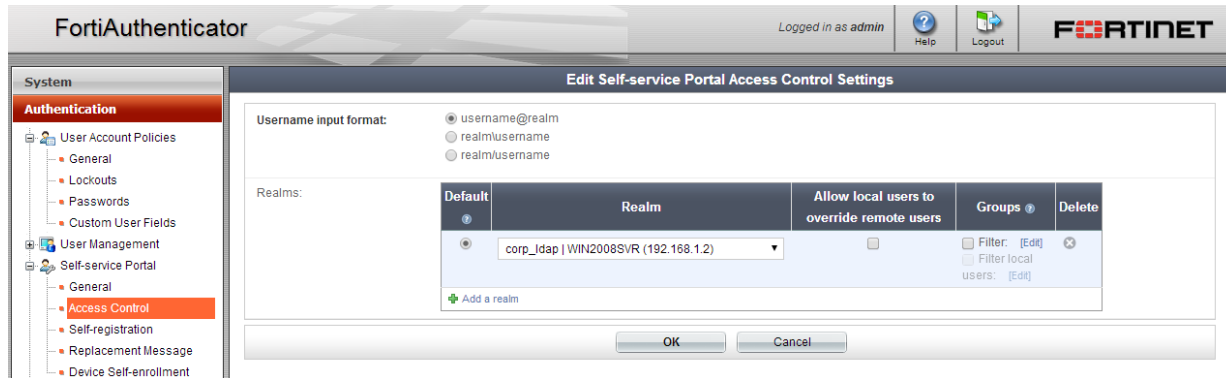
1. Browse to *Authentication > RADIUS Service > Realms* and select *Create New*.
2. Select the relevant LDAP directory and enter a realm name.
3. Click *OK*.



## Configure the User Portal Access Control

It is not possible to directly add a new realm to the User portal (*Fortinet SSO Methods > Portal Services*). To achieve this, the realm must be added under *Authentication > Self-Service Portal > Access Control*.

1. Browse to this location then and click Add a Realm and select the realm created in the previous step.
2. Depending on your requirements, the Local user realm can be removed.



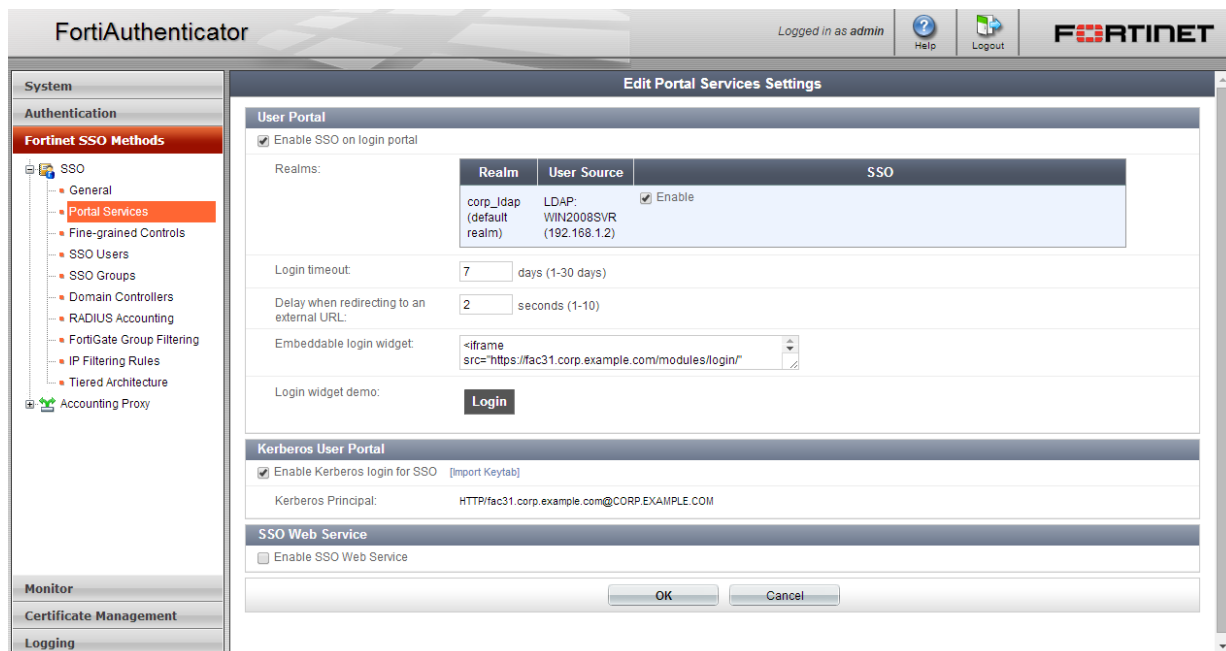
Once complete, it is possible to proceed and configure the User Portal.

## Configure the User Portal

On the FortiAuthenticator browse to *Fortinet SSO Methods > SSO > Portal Services*.

1. Select *Enable SSO on Logon Portal*. Notice the realms specified in the previous Access Control step are now displayed. The Kerberos portal inherits these permissions from the User Login portal.
2. Select *Import Keytab* under *Kerberos User Portal*.

Once the Kerberos Principle field is correctly configured, Select *Enable Kerberos for SSO* to enable the portal.

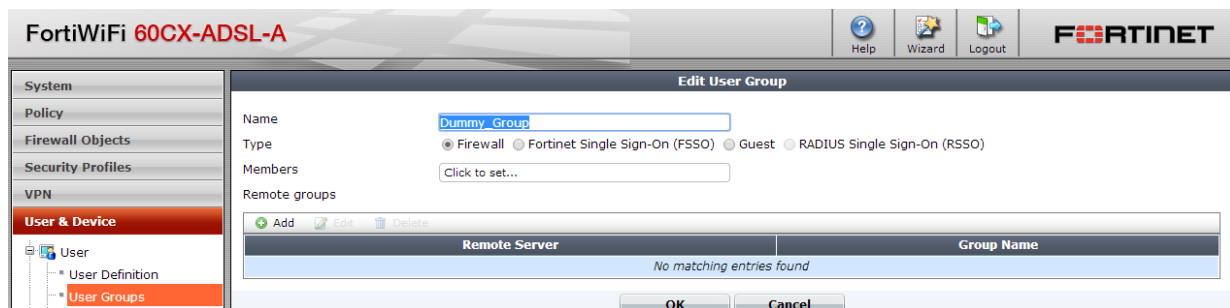


## FortiGate Configuration

To enable Kerberos Single Sign-On FortiGate is configured to authenticate users into an Identity Based Policy in the first instance, and if this fails, fall back to a policy which redirects the user to the FortiAuthenticator to authenticate the user via Kerberos. To achieve this the following steps must be taken.

### Create a dummy authentication group

The dummy authentication group is used as the fallback rule only to redirect unauthenticated users to the FortiAuthenticator. As such, no authentication is required to be configured.



#### CLI Configuration:

```
config user group
  edit "Dummy_Group"
  next
end
```

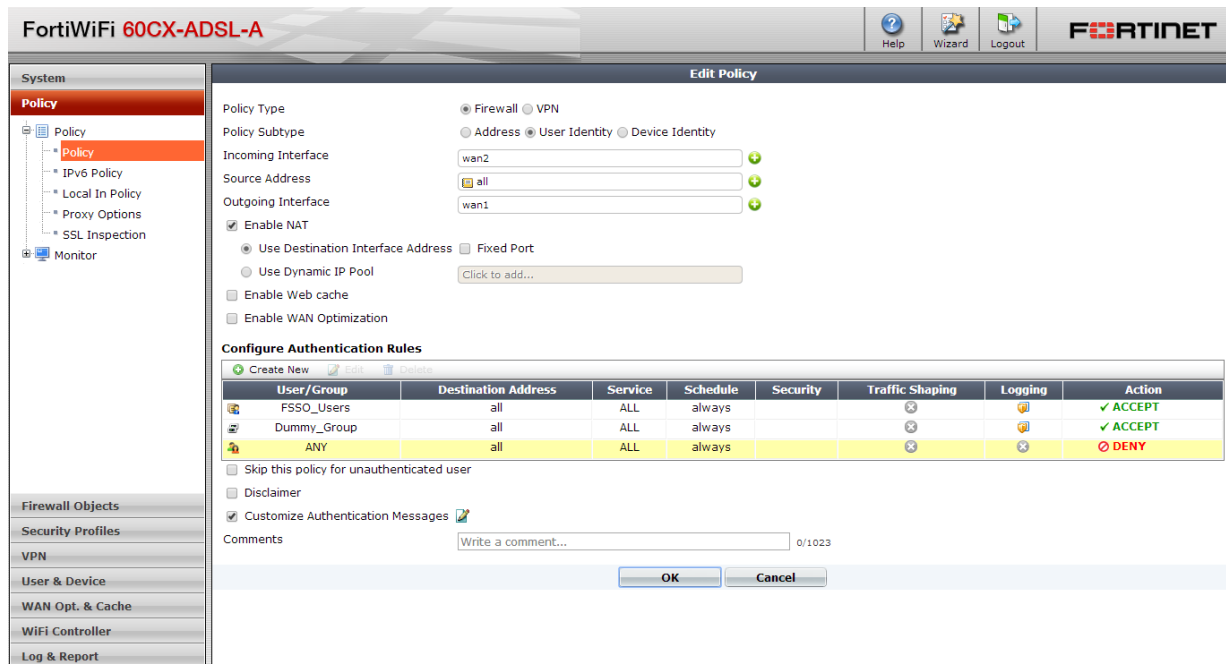
### Firewall Policy Flow

The firewall policies must be configured to allow any essential internal traffic prior to traffic requiring authentication. This may include exclusion policies to allow as a minimum:

1. DNS
2. DHCP
3. All traffic to FortiAuthenticator

Additional policies may be required to enable access to local domain controllers, internal fileshares and other resources

Once this traffic is allowed, the firewall policy requiring authentication will be reached. A user Identity Based Policy should be configured with an FSSO rule to match existing known users with a fall back rule pointing at the Dummy User Group which will be used to redirect unknown users to the FortiAuthenticator for Kerberos Authentication.



Instead of providing manual Firewall authentication in the Dummy\_Group rule, the Login Portal Page is rewritten as a redirect to the URL of the FortiAuthenticator. It is essential at this stage that the URL of the FortiAuthenticator is used, not the IP address, and it matches that of the URL specified in the Kerberos Principle Name.

## Enabling the Redirect Portal

Enable customise Authentication Messages and edit the Login Page.



Replace the existing HTML with the following:

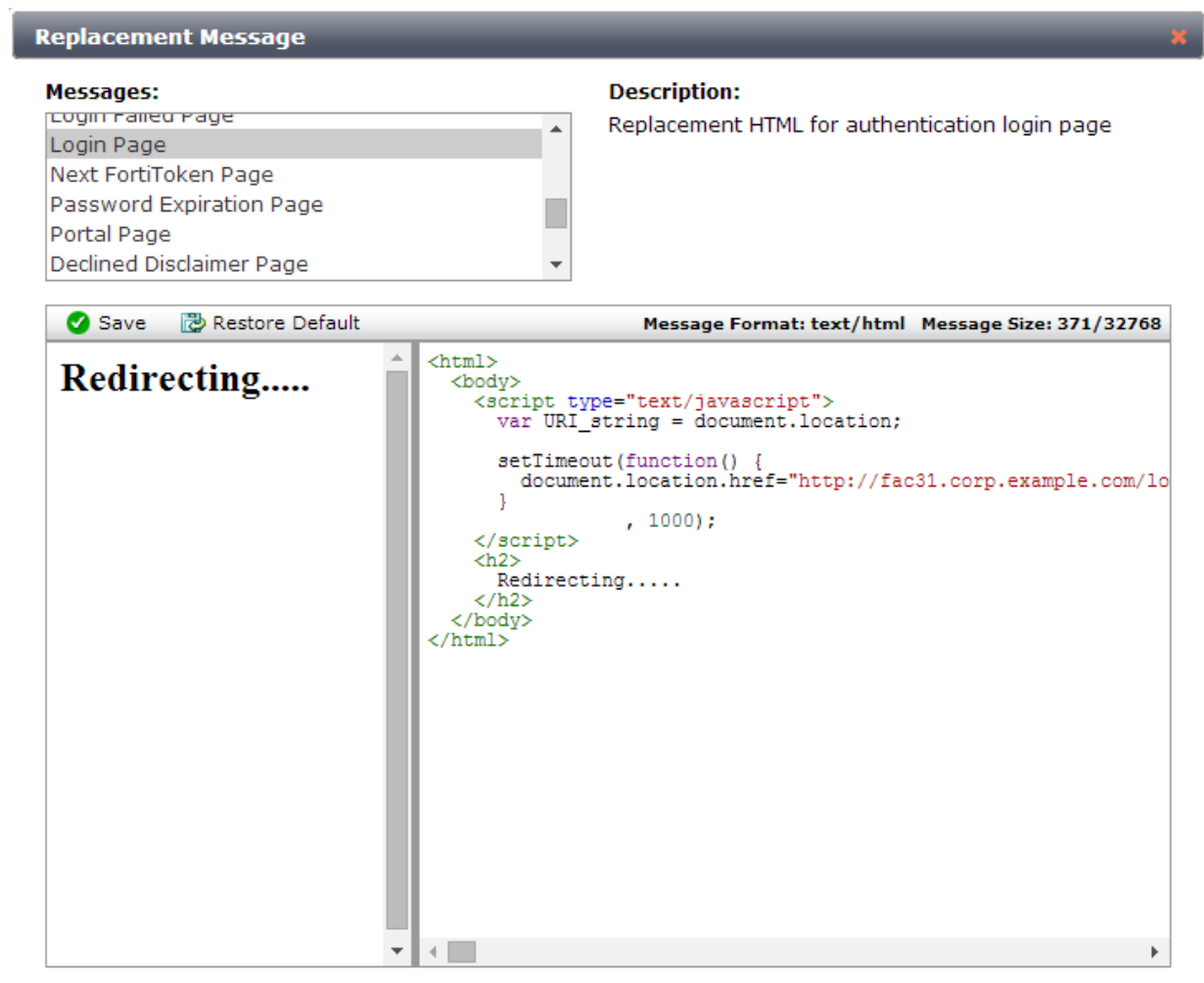
```
<html>
<body>
  <script type="text/javascript">
    var URI_string = document.location;
    setTimeout(function() {
      document.location.href=http://fac31.corp.example.com/login/kerb-auth?user_
        continue_url=%%PROTURI%%;
    }, 1000);
```



```

    </script>
    <h2>
      Redirecting.....
    </h2>
  </body>
</html>

```



## Internet Eexplorer Configuration

This setup relies on a few important key factors:

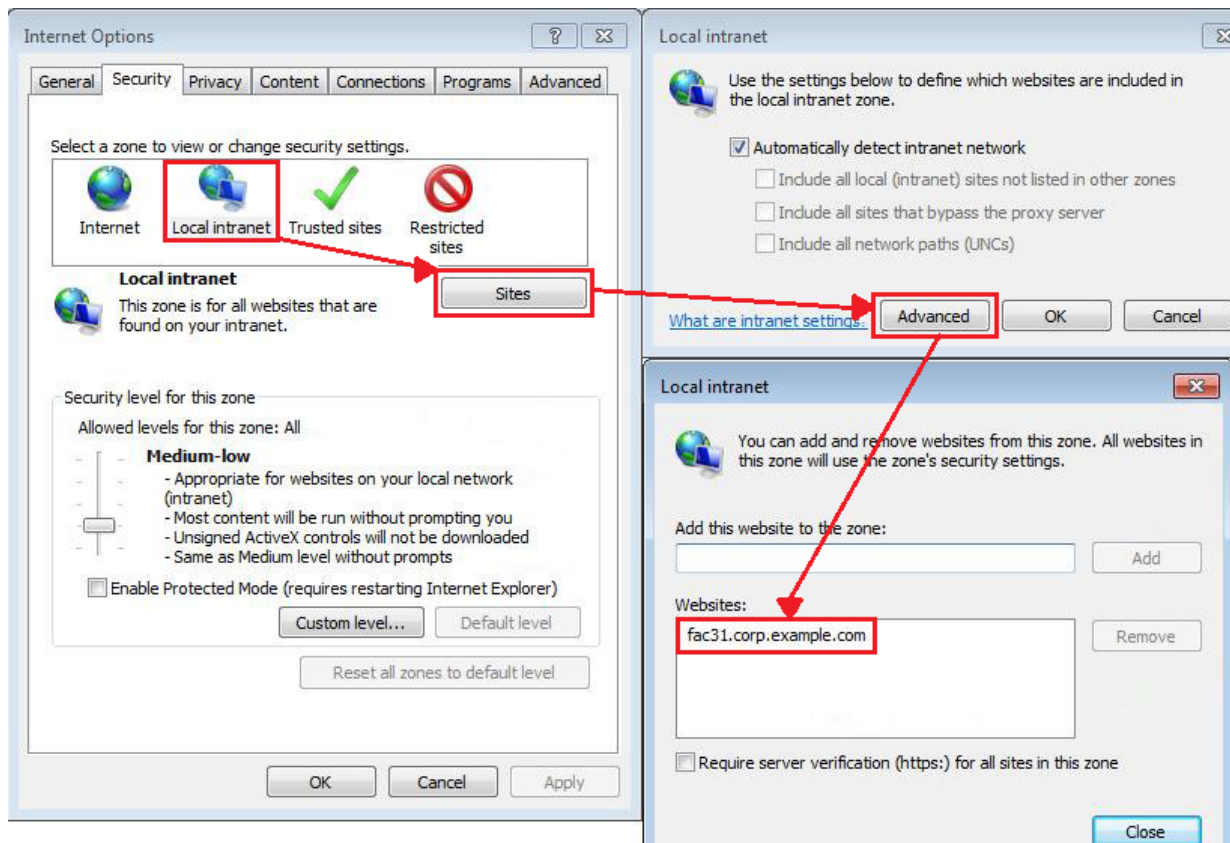
- Kerberos is supported by the browser and enabled
- Time is correctly synchronized on all devices
- FortiAuthenticator is added to the local security groups (see below)

## Adding FortiAuthenticator to the Local Intranet sites



If this step is omitted, users will be prompted for authentication credentials, which will fail. This can be done manually or pushed out via Group Policy.

1. Open Internet Explorer.
2. Click the Advanced Options and go to the Security Tab.
3. Select the Local Intranet option.
4. Click the “Sites” option and select Advanced.



5. Add the FortiAuthenticator URLs to the local Intranet zone. For example (note: no need for HTTP/S):  
*fac31.corp.example.com*
6. Select *Close*.

## User Experience

When users login and open Internet Explorer, the user should see:

- On initial login and first web page opened, a page that says redirecting.
- After a short period of time, the user's page should display.
- Additional pages should not display redirecting.

### Successful Logon

Refresh		Download Raw Log		Log Type Reference		Debug Report		Search for log records		Search
Timestamp	Level	Category	Sub category	Type id	Action	Status	NAS name/IP	Short message	User	
Tue Jul 8 21:56:46 2014	debug	Event	User Portal	50000				SSO Start logon session for user "cwindson@CORP.EXAMPLE.COM": 0	cwindson@CORP.EXAMPLE.COM	

## Troubleshooting

### Error :Kerberos authentication is not available

Verify that the Kerberos portal is enabled in *Enable Kerberos Login for SSO*.

### Error: 404 Not Found error on redirect

Verify the URL being redirected to is correct. If the original URL requested was <http://www.google.com> the URL redirected to on the FortiAuthenticator should be

```
http://<FAC_URL>/login/kerb-auth?user_continue_url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2F
```

Note that it is critical that the URL is used not the IP address and that this matches the FQDN specified in the Keytab file.

### Error: Kerberos authentication is failing

Verify that:

- Time is synchronised between all systems.
- The Keytab file has been configured correctly (note case used in the example file).
- Access controls have been accurately configured.

### Error: Repeated authentication “Redirecting”

Suggests Kerberos authentication is working and FortiAuthenticator is redirecting, however, the authentication event is not reaching the FortiGate. Verify:

- The FGT is not receiving FSSO events correctly.
- That the user is not being NATed and that the IP identified by the FAC matches that identified by the FGT.

# FortiClient Single Sign-On Mobility Agent

FortiClient Single Sign-On Mobility Agent is a feature of FortiClient v.5.0. The FortiClient software identifies the logged in domain user and IP address and communicates this information to the FortiAuthenticator. The FortiClient SSO Mobility Agent has several benefits over other FSSO detection methods:

- FortiClient sends regular HELLO packets. If FortiAuthenticator detects X missing HELLO packets, the user is deauthenticated.
- If the device IP stack changes e.g. roaming on the wireless network, the update is sent to the FortiAuthenticator.
- If the user logs out, the FortiClient notifies FortiAuthenticator on shutdown and de-authenticates the user.

To configure service FortiClient Single Sign-On Mobility Agent service:

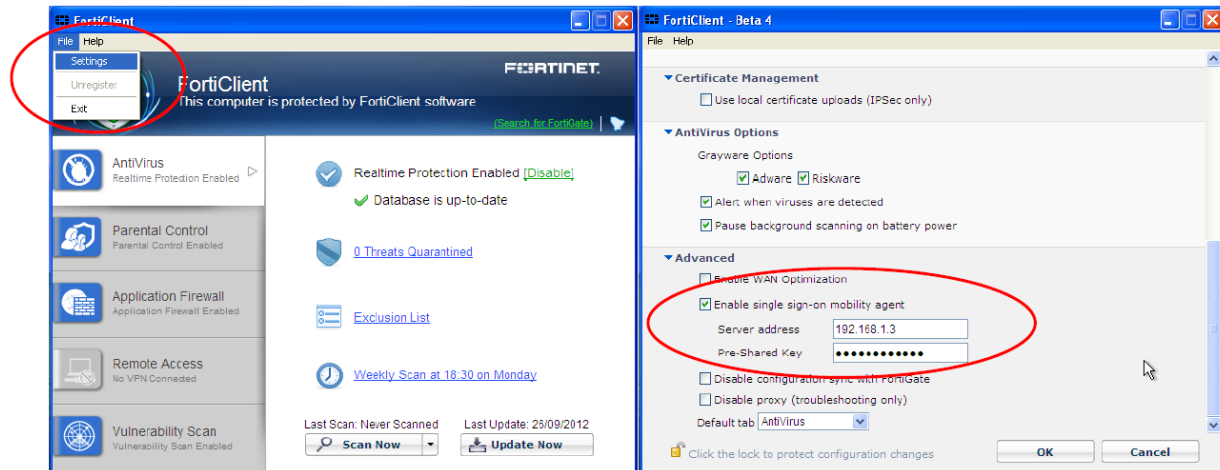
1. Browse to *Fortinet SSO Methods > Options* and under the section *Fortinet Single Sign-On (FSSO)*, select *Enable FortiClient Service*.
2. Set the port and secret key to an appropriate value (default port for FortiClient is 8001).

The screenshot shows the FortiAuthenticator web interface. The left sidebar contains a tree view with categories: System, Authentication, and Accounting Proxy. Under Authentication, 'Fortinet SSO Methods' is selected, and 'General' is highlighted. The main content area is titled 'Edit SSO Configuration'. It has two main sections: 'FortiGate' and 'Fortinet Single Sign-On (FSSO)'. The 'FortiGate' section includes 'Listening port' (8000), 'Login expiry' (480 minutes), and a checkbox for 'Enable authentication' which is checked. The 'Secret key' is masked. The 'Fortinet Single Sign-On (FSSO)' section includes 'Maximum concurrent user logons' (3), 'Log level' (Info), and checkboxes for 'Enable Windows Active Directory domain controller polling' and 'Enable RADIUS Accounting SSO clients', both of which are checked. A red box highlights the 'Enable FortiClient SSO Mobility Agent Service' checkbox, which is checked. Below this, 'FortiClient listening port' is set to 8001, 'Secret key' is masked, 'Keep-alive interval' is 5 minutes (1-60), and 'Idle timeout' is 10 minutes. At the bottom, there are checkboxes for 'Enable NTLM', 'Enable hierarchical FSSO tiering', 'Enable DC/TS Agent Clients', and 'Restrict auto-discovered domain controllers to configured domain controllers'.

To configure service FortiClient Single Sign-On Mobility Agent on the endpoint:

1. Obtain the FortiClient 5.0 software from the Fortinet Support Web Site <http://support.fortinet.com> (may require login).
2. Fortinet 34 FortiAuthenticator™ FSSO Authentication User Guide.
3. Install the FortiClient software on the required PC as per the software installation instructions.
4. As a user with system administration credentials, browse to *File > Settings* in the FortiClient GUI. Note that the Settings configuration will not be available to normal, low privilege users.
5. Scroll to the bottom of the settings page and check the box to enable single sign on mobility agent.

- Enter the IP address of the FortiAuthenticator in the Server Address field. Note that the default port in FortiClient is set to 8005. If an IP address is specified without a port, the default will be used. To specify an alternate port, use the format <FAC\_IP>:<PORT> e.g. 192.168.0.123:8001.
- Enter the pre-shared key as defined on the FortiAuthenticator.



To validate successful communication, log out of the end point and back in then check the FortiAuthenticator in *Monitor > SSO Users* for events with the source FortiClient.

Logon Time	Workstation	IP Address	Username	Source	Group
Fri Sep 28 13:14:28 2012	192.168.1.101	192.168.1.101	ATANO	DC Polling	CN=AHSOKA TANO,CN=USERS,DC=CORP,DC=EXAMPLE,DC=COM+CN=DOMAIN USERS,CN=USERS,DC=CORP,DC=EXAMPLE,DC=COM+CN=USER
Fri Sep 28 13:22:55 2012	TESTLABXP.CORP.EXAMPLE.COM	192.168.1.100	KADIMUNDI	FortiClient	CN=KI ADI-MUNDI,CN=USERS,DC=CORP,DC=EXAMPLE,DC=COM+CN=DOMAIN USERS,CN=USERS,DC=CORP,DC=EXAMPLE,DC=COM+CN=USER
Fri Sep 28 13:26:17 2012	192.168.0.150	192.168.0.150	aventress	SSO Portal	CN=Domain Users,CN=Users,DC=corp,DC=example,DC=com

3 logged on users

## Repackaging the Mobility Agent Component

If installation of the full FortiClient is not necessary or required, it is possible to repackage FortiClient to only install the Mobility Agent component. To do this, acquire the repackaging components in the FortiClientTools file from <https://support.fortinet.com> and a license for the repackager.



There is only a 32bit version of the repackaging utility. You don't need a 64bit version of the repackager to create a 64bit installer.

Before proceeding, a license is required to use the features of the FortiClient Configurator tool. Contact Fortinet support for details.

- Unpack the Zip file and locate the FortiClient Configurator utility folder.
- Create a configuration file to tell the FortiClient Configurator utility how to configure the repackaged client.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<forticlient_configuration>
  <fssoma>
    <enabled>1</enabled>
    <serveraddress>192.168.1.123:8001</serveraddress>
    <presharedkey>fortinet1234</presharedkey>
  </fssoma>
</forticlient_configuration>
```

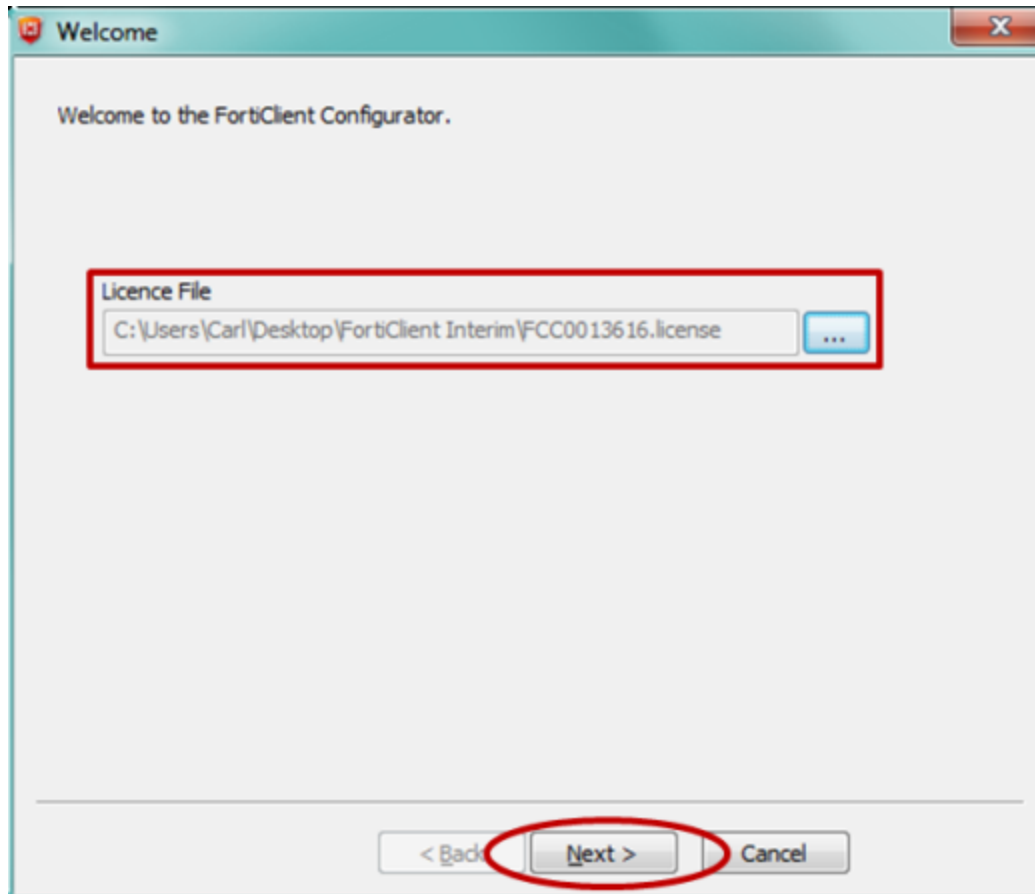
```
</forticlient_configuration>
```

Where:

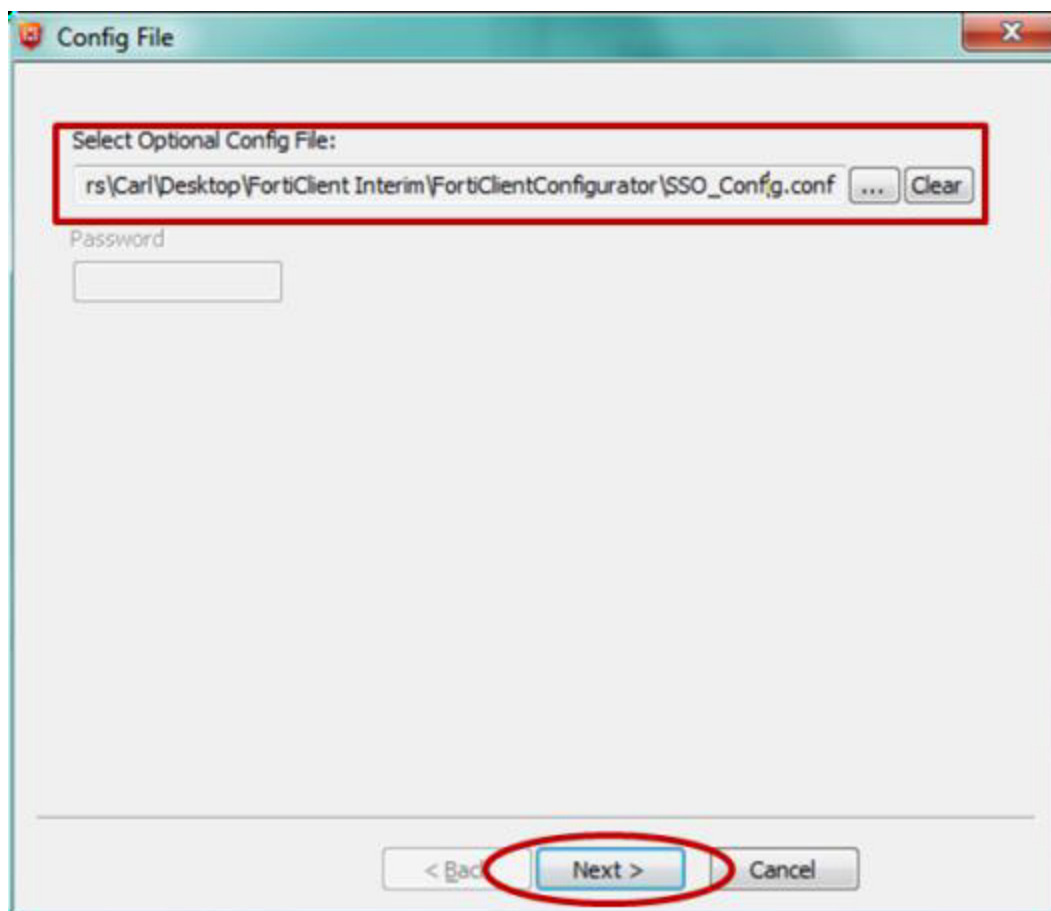
**<serveraddress>**: The IP or FQDN of the FortiAuthenticator and the communication port (default port is 8001).

**<preshaedkey>**: The authentication key used to validate communication with the the FortiAuthenticator.

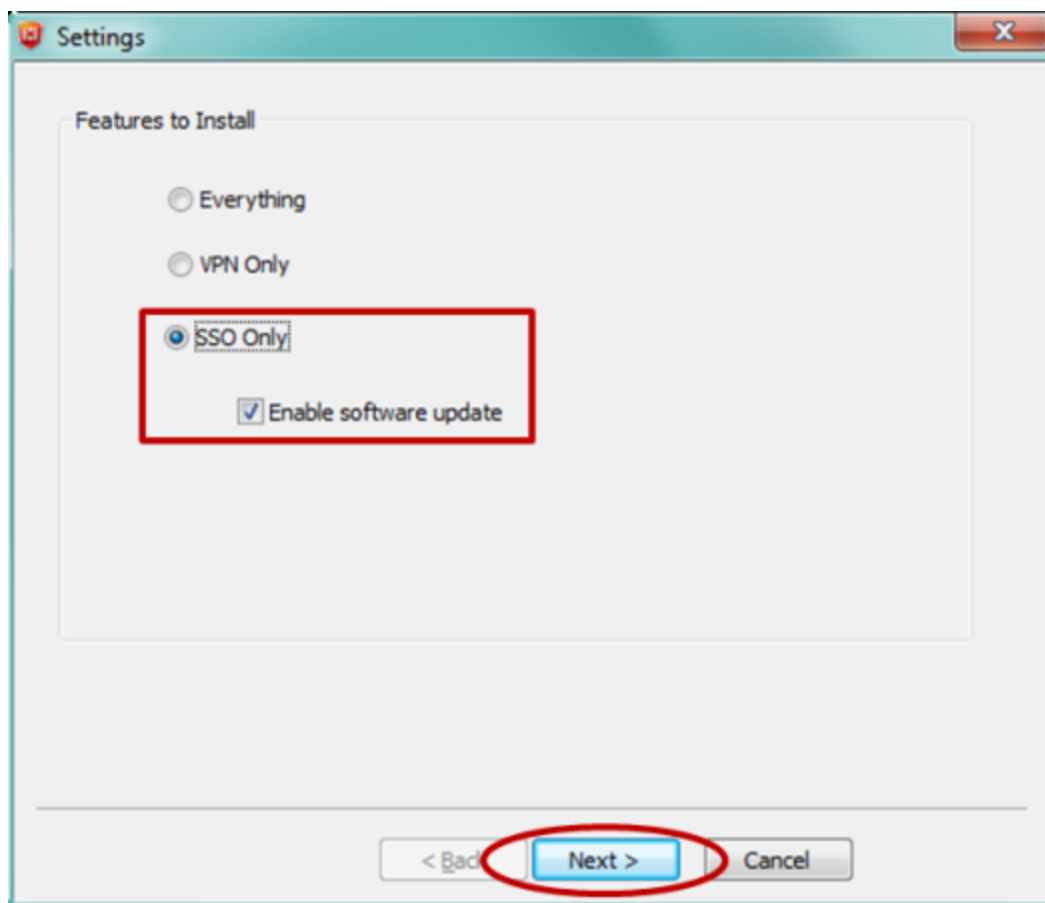
3. In the FortiClient Configurator folder run FortiClientConfigurator.exe (Admin privileges may be required) and follow the on screen instructions.
4. Select the location of your license file and select *Next*.



5. Select the configuration file created in the previous step

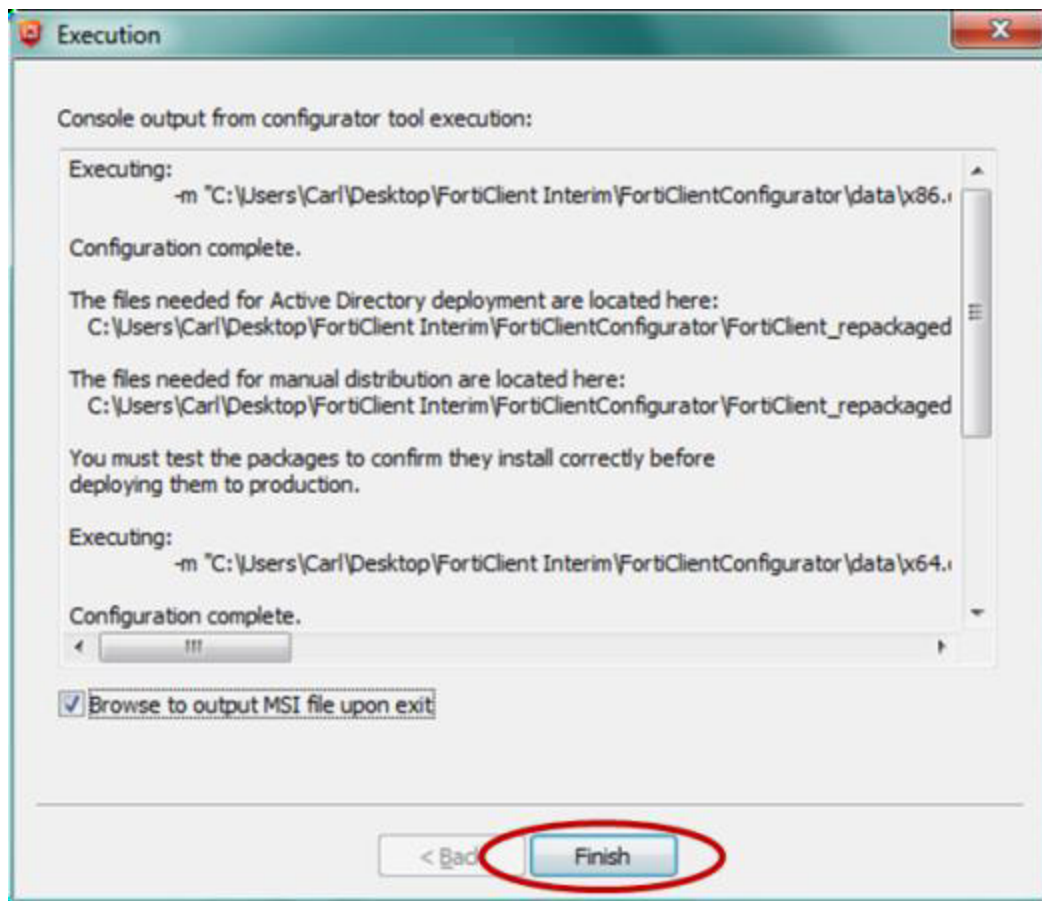


6. Select *SSO Only*. This will remove all other components from the installation. Select *Next*.



7. The Configurator will print out the actions and commands that have been executed. Select *Next*.

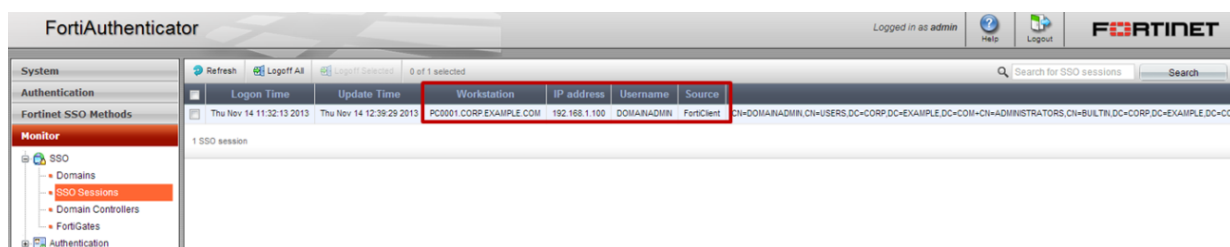




8. The Reconfigured SSO MA Agent MSI files will be output to the folder FortiClient\_repackaged in both x64 and x86 versions
9. To install, either transfer the files to a system and manually install (elevated privileges required) or use the MSI file to perform a GPO based install.
10. Follow the instructions until the install is complete. A reboot should not be required.

## Testing

On the test PC, log out and re login (to trigger the client). On the FortiAuthenticator browse to the *Monitor > SSO > SSO Sessions* and look for the new FortiClient Sourced Login Event.



# Portal Authentication

The FortiAuthenticator Single Sign-On Portal consists of two main components:

**Login Portal:** Manual authentication portal for use in situations where dynamic, transparent authentication has failed or has not been possible.

**Login Widgets:** Set of web widgets which can be embedded into an organizations intranet home page to assist in the authentication process.

## Configure the login portal

To enable the Fortinet Single Sign-On Portal:

1. Browse to *Fortinet SSO Methods > Login Portal* and select *Enable SSO Portal*.
2. Select the locations with which to authenticate the users. In the example below, the portal will authenticate users against the local user database and the remote LDAP/AD WIN2008SVR.

The screenshot shows the FortiAuthenticator web interface. The left sidebar contains a tree view with 'System' and 'Authentication' categories. Under 'Authentication', 'Fortinet SSO Methods' is expanded, showing sub-items like 'SSO', 'General', 'Portal Services' (highlighted), 'Fine-grained Controls', 'SSO Users', 'SSO Groups', 'Domain Controllers', 'RADIUS Accounting', 'FortiGate Group Filtering', 'IP Filtering Rules', 'Tiered Architecture', and 'Accounting Proxy'. The main content area is titled 'Edit Portal Services Settings' and contains two sections: 'User Portal' and 'SSO Web Service'. In the 'User Portal' section, 'Enable SSO on login portal' is checked. Below this, 'Enable SSO for the following sets of users:' has 'Local users' unchecked and 'Remote users from an LDAP server:' checked. The LDAP server is set to 'WIN2008SVR (192.168.1.2:389)'. Radio buttons for 'All remote users' and 'Remote users from selected groups only' are present, with 'All remote users' selected. The 'Login timeout' is set to 7 days. The 'Embeddable login widget' field contains an iframe code snippet. The 'Login widget demo' shows 'admin' and 'Logout' buttons. The 'SSO Web Service' section has 'Enable SSO Web Service' checked. The 'SSO user type' has 'Remote users' selected, with the same LDAP server address specified. 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons are at the bottom.

## Redirecting user to the FortiAuthenticator portal

To authenticate users via the Fortiauthenticator portal, traffic must be redirected to it from the FortiGate. The workflow for this is:

1. User logs into their PC.
2. User browses to a FortiGate protected resource e.g. Internet.
3. If FGT attempts to identify the user via FSSO (this may be via SSOMA, Polling etc or a previous Portal authentication).
  - If authenticated, grant appropriate access.
  - If not authenticated, redirect to the FAC to authenticate.
3. FAC authenticates user and redirects the user back to the originally requested URL.

Once configured, users will be able to log in via the standard FortiAuthenticator GUI and will be confirmed as authenticated.



Successfully logged in as **aventress**. Please remember to logout when you are finished.

The user will be visible in the FortiAuthenticator in **Monitor > SSO Users** with the source type **SSO Portal**.

Logon Time	Workstation	IP Address	Username	Source	Group
Fri Sep 28 13:14:28 2012	192.168.1.101	192.168.1.101	ATANO	DC Polling	CN=AHOKA TANO,CN=USERS,DC=CORP,DC=EXAMPLE,DC=COM+CN=DOMAIN USERS,CN=USERS,DC=CORP,DC=EXAMPLE,DC=COM+CN=USER
Fri Sep 28 13:22:55 2012	TESTLABXP.CORP.EXAMPLE.COM	192.168.1.100	KADIMUNDI	FortiClient	CN=KI ADI-MUNDI,CN=USERS,DC=CORP,DC=EXAMPLE,DC=COM+CN=DOMAIN USERS,CN=USERS,DC=CORP,DC=EXAMPLE,DC=COM+CN=USER
Fri Sep 28 13:26:17 2012	192.168.0.150	192.168.0.150	aventress	SSO Portal	CN=Domain Users,CN=Users,DC=corp,DC=example,DC=com

3 logged on users

## Configuring FSSO Widgets

The FortiAuthenticator FSSO Widgets have been designed to reduce the impact of re-authentication. Their purpose is to automate the process of identifying the user with FortiAuthenticator when transparent methods are not possible. The widget sets a cookie in the users browser which is valid for a number of days specified in the Login Portal Configuration. The cookie contains a security string which is associated with the user on the FortiAuthenticator. When an authenticated user logs out and back in again, the widget checks the cookie and will transparently authenticate the user if valid. To take advantage of this feature, the administrator should insert the FortiAuthenticator widget into a convenient web page (such as the organization intranet) and this should be set as the default home page.


To achieve this, the administrator should insert the code displayed at Fortinet SSO Methods→Login Portal in the Embeddable Login Widget section, into the intranet page in a convenient location.

```
<iframe src="https://192.168.0.123/modules/login/" width="250" height="30" frameborder="0" scrolling="no" style="padding: 5px;"></iframe>
```



Do not copy the HTML above, always obtain this from the FortiAuthenticator as it will be specific to your installation.

The resulting web page will look similar to the following example and will include the Login Widget iframe.

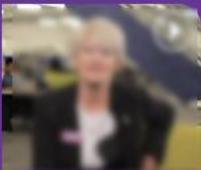


carl **Logout**

[Contact us](#) | [A-Z](#) | Search: Website ☐ Staff ☐


[Undergraduate](#) [Postgraduate](#) [International](#) [Our research](#) [Business](#) [Alumni](#) [About us](#)

## wewelcomeyou



"We're delighted you chose to study at The University of Manchester."


Nancy Rothwell,  
President and Vice-Chancellor



Anyone wearing the 'askme' badge is here to help you. Whatever your question, just ask.

Sep  
3-30

[Register as a student or select your course units.](#)



### Courses

[Undergraduate](#)

[Postgraduate research](#)


[Postgraduate taught](#)

### Search courses

☒ Undergraduate – 2013  
☐ Undergraduate – 2012  
☐ Postgraduate research  
☐ Postgraduate taught


[Search courses](#)

### News




◀ -led health study identifies priorities in 26 cities ▶

### What's on



### Undergraduate open day



### Jobs

We offer our staff an unrivalled package of benefits.

### Maps and travel

Getting here and finding your way around campus.

User Guide  
Fortinet Technologies Inc.

44

# RADIUS Accounting

## RADIUS Accounting Source

FortiAuthenticator supports the ability to receive RADIUS Accounting packets and use the provided RADIUS Attribute Value Pairs (AVP) as a source of authentication information and then push these events into FSSO.



RADIUS FSSO is a different feature to the RADIUS Accounting Proxy where Accounting packets are received, manipulated and forwarded to multiple destination endpoints. The RADIUS FSSO feature is configured under *Fortinet SSO Methods > SSO* whereas the RADIUS Accounting Proxy is configured under *Fortinet SSO Methods > Accounting Proxy*.

For more information on the RADIUS Accounting Proxy see the document RADIUS Accounting Proxy Guide at <http://docs.fortinet.com/d/fortiauthenticator-radius-accounting-proxy-configuration-guide-1>

To enable RADIUS as a source of Single Sign-on:

1. On the FortiAuthenticator, browse to *Fortinet SSO Methods > SSO > General* and enable the RADIUS Accounting SSO.
2. Optionally enable Use RADIUS Realm as Windows Active Directory domain if this is going to be used on a multi-domain environment.

FortiAuthenticator

Logged in as admin

Help Logout

FORTINET

System

Authentication

Fortinet SSO Methods

SSO

General

Portal Services

Fine-grained Controls

SSO Users

SSO Groups

Domain Controllers

RADIUS Accounting

FortiGate Group Filtering

IP Filtering Rules

Tiered Architecture

Accounting Proxy

Edit SSO Configuration

FortiGate

Listening port: 8000

☒ Enable authentication

Secret key: \*\*\*\*\*

Login expiry: 480 minutes

Extend user session beyond logoff by: 0 seconds (0-3600)

☒ Enable NTLM authentication

User domain: corp.example.com

Fortinet Single Sign-On (FSSO)

Maximum concurrent user sessions: 0 [Configure Per User/Group]

Log level: Warning [Download all logs]

☐ Enable Windows Active Directory domain controller polling

☒ Enable RADIUS Accounting SSO clients

☒ Use RADIUS realm as Windows Active Directory domain

☐ Enable FortiClient SSO Mobility Agent Service

☐ Enable hierarchical FSSO tiering

☐ Enable DC/TS Agent Clients

☐ Restrict auto-discovered domain controllers to configured domain controllers

☐ Enable Windows Active Directory workstation IP verification

3. Browse to *Fortinet SSO Methods > SSO > RADIUS Accounting* and select *New*.
4. Create a new entry containing details of the remote RADIUS server which will be supplying the start records. Include a pre-shared key to be used for authenticating the data source.

The screenshot shows the FortiAuthenticator web interface. The top bar includes the FortiAuthenticator logo, a 'Logged in as admin' status, and links for Help and Logout. The left sidebar shows a navigation tree with 'System' and 'Authentication' sections. Under 'Authentication', 'Fortinet SSO Methods' is expanded, and 'RADIUS Accounting' is selected. The main content area is titled 'Edit RADIUS Accounting SSO Client'. It contains the following fields:

- Name:** RADIUS\_Source
- Client name/IP:** 192.168.0.165
- Secret:** [Masked with asterisks]
- Description:** [Empty text box]
- SSO user type:**
  - ☒ External
  - ☐ Local users
  - ☐ Remote users
- RADIUS Attributes:**
  - Username attribute:** User-Name [Browse] [Default]
  - Client IP attribute:** Calling-Station-Id [Browse] [Default]
  - User group attribute:** Fortinet-Group-Name [Browse] [Default]

At the bottom of the form are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Select the appropriate SSO User Type:

**External:** Users are derived from external source (e.g. RADIUS). Use this method when Username, IP and all relevant group info is defined in the RADIUS packet.

**Local Users:** User and IP info is contained in the RADIUS packet but user is defined locally and additional group info can be sourced from the local group database.

**Remote Users:** User and IP info is contained in the RADIUS packet but user is defined remotely and additional group info can be sourced from the LDAP.

Once this has been configured, it is necessary to configure the RADIUS platform to forward RADIUS accounting packets to the FortiAuthenticator and ensure that the packets contain the required AVPs to trigger the authentication event. The required AVPs are of the format:

**User-name:** <Username>

**Fortinet-Client-IP:** <Client IP>

**Fortinet-Group-Name:** <Group Membership> (Optional)

Alternative attributes can be configured under Edit RADIUS Accounting SSO client, and these will automatically be rewritten to the required Fortinet AVPs shown above.

A RADIUS dictionary is available from the Downloads Fortinet Support site <https://support.fortinet.com/>.

This may be required by the third party RADIUS vendor to be able to send the required AVPs. All other configuration of the third party RADIUS platform is out of the scope of this document.

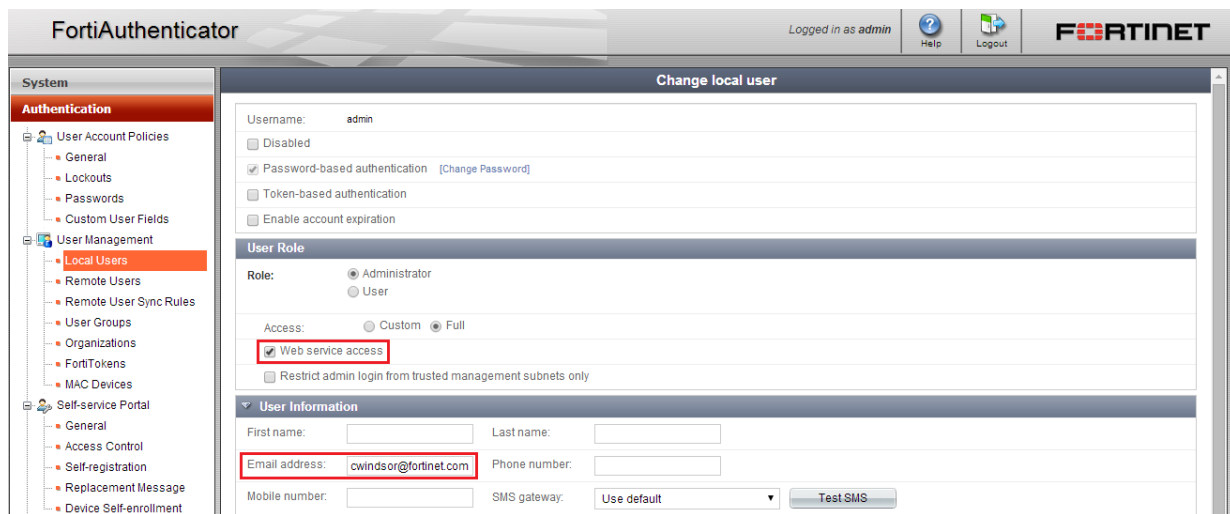
# FortiAuthenticator API

The FortiAuthenticator API can be used to integrate third party User Identity Management Systems with FortiAuthenticator and ultimately FortiGate. The method will be summarized here but for the most up to date detail, see the FortiAuthenticator REST API Solution Guide <http://docs.fortinet.com/fortiauthenticator/>.

Pseudo code is provided that should allow a programmer to replicate in their chosen language.

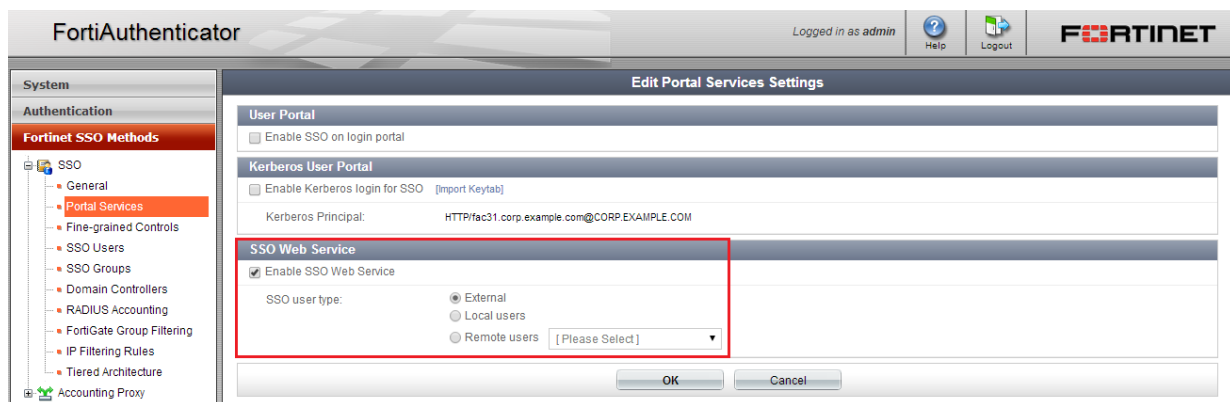
## Create a Web Service Key

Acquire a web services access key by creating an administrator account and enabling Web Service Access. The key will be emailed to the users email address specified in the User Information section.



## Enable the Web Service SSO Portal

Browse to *Fortinet SSO Methods > Portal Services > SSO Web Service* and select *Enable SSO Web Service*.



Select the appropriate SSO User Type that will be accepted via the portal:

**External:** Users are derived from external source (e.g. RADIUS). Use this method when Username, IP and all relevant group info is defined in the RADIUS packet.

**Local Users:** User and IP info is contained in the RADIUS packet but user is defined locally and additional group info can be sourced from the local group database.

**Remote Users:** User and IP info is contained in the RADIUS packet but user is defined remotely and additional group info can be sourced from the LDAP.

## Using the Web Service SSO Portal

To (de)authenticate a user in FSSO it is possible to POST in XML or JSON format to the FortiAuthenticator REST API SSO Auth endpoint.

**URL:** `https://[server_name]/api/[api_version]/ssoauth/`

This API is for use by third party authentication systems for dynamic transparent user Single Sign-on to a Fortinet protected network. The following fields are supported on this endpoint.

Field	Display Name	Type	Required	
<b>event</b>	Event type	integer/string	Yes	0=Login 1=Logout
<b>username</b>	User's username	string	Yes	max length=253
<b>user_ip</b>	User's workstation IP (Calling Station-Id)	IPv4	Yes	
<b>user_groups</b>	Groups to send (Fortinet-Group-Name)	string	No	max length=253, list of groups must be separated with "+" character (group name cannot contain a "+" character)

## Example logon event

To authenticate (JSON format):

**Username:** john.doe

**IP:** 10.1.73.175

**Group:** FW\_Admins (Optional)

```
curl -k -v -u "admin:zeyDZXmP6GbKcerqdWWEYNTnH2TaOCz5HTp2dAVS" -d '{
  "event": "0",
  "username": "cwindor",
  "user_ip": "10.1.73.175",
  "user_groups": "FW_Admins"
}' -H "Content-Type: application/json" https://192.168.0.122/api/v1/ssoauth/
```



## Example logout event

To deauthenticate the same user (JSON format):

```
curl -k -v -u "admin:zeyDZXmP6GbKcerqdWWEYNTnH2TaOCz5HTp2dAVS" -d '{
  "event": "1",
  "username": "cwindor",
  "user_ip": "10.1.73.175"
}' -H "Content-Type: application/json"
https://192.168.0.122/api/v1/ssoauth/
```

# Logout Detection

## WMI Workstation Verification

WMI based workstation verification is supported by a subset of the SSO methods.

1. Perform a reverse DNS lookup of the users workstation.

If reverse DNS lookup successful, use the admin account of the DC as specified in (SSO > *Domain Controllers*) that matches the workstation's domain.

If reverse DNS lookup fails, or no DC matches the workstation's domain, use the admin account of the DC matching the user's domain.

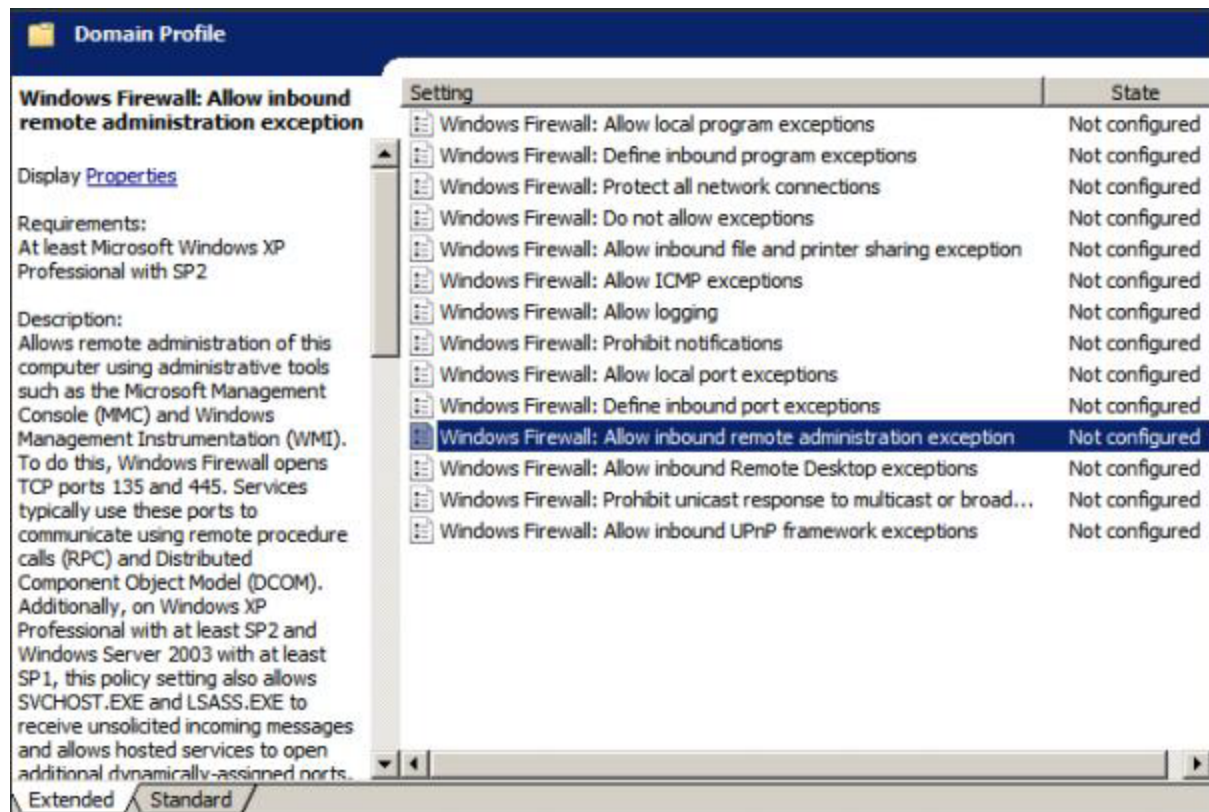
2. Use the gathered admin account to query WMI on the workstation to check current user.

## Permissions required

WMI Polling relies on the ability of the FortiAuthenticator to reach the WMI process on the client workstation. Firewall rules may prevent this and require the following to be enabled.

```
netsh firewall set service RemoteAdmin enable
```

A more specific exception can be made using group policy for multiple systems.



The administrator account used for WMI polling features utilizes the Windows Active Directory Domain Authentication permissions from *Authentication > Remote Auth Servers > LDAP*. For successful WMI polling, this user must have Remote Management Users permissions within the Windows Domain.

**To verify adequate permissions:**

Open the Windows Command Prompt and execute the following commands:

```
C:\WINDOWS>wmic
wmic:root\cli>/user: CORP\DomainAdmin
Enter the password : *****
wmic:root\cli>/node: 192.168.1.150
wmic:root\cli>computersystem get username /value
UserName=CORP\atano
wmic:root\cli>
```

# FSSO Method Comparison and Deployment Scenarios

The best method of authentication to use in your environment is largely dependent on your environment:

- Number of DCs
- Number of users (and authentications per second)
- Network architecture

The following tables detail what features are supported with each implementation method:

## FSSO Software implementation

Mode	Agentless Client   DC		Transparent	Additional Reqs	MAC Support	Logoff Detected	IP Change Detected	Scalability
DC Agents	✓	✗	✓	Yes <sup>1</sup>	✓	✓ <sup>2</sup>	✓ <sup>1</sup>	High
NTLM <sup>3</sup>	✓	✗	✗	Yes <sup>2</sup>	✗	✓ <sup>2</sup>	✓	Med
API Polling	✓	✓	✓	No	✗	✓ <sup>2</sup>	✗	Low
eDirectory	✓	✗	✓	No	✓	✗	✗	High
WinSecLog Polling	✓	✓	✓	No	✓	✓ <sup>2</sup>	✗	Med

<sup>1</sup> Requires DNS to be updated with a machine name to IP address mapping.

<sup>2</sup> Requires RPC port polling

<sup>3</sup> Web browser must support NTLM, SSL Certificate warnings generated.

**FortiAuthenticator implementation**

Mode	Agentless Client   DC		Transparent	Additional Reqs	MAC Support	Logoff Detected	IP Change Detected	Scalability
WinSecLog Polling	✓	✓	✓	No	✓	✗	✗	Med-High
FSSO Portal	✓	✓	✗	No	✓	✗	✓	High
Portal Widgets	✓	✓	✗	Yes <sup>1</sup>	✓	✓ manual		High
FortiClient SSO Mobility Agent	✗	✓	✓	No	Roadmap	✓	✓	High
RADIUS to FSSO	✓	✓	✓	Yes <sup>2</sup>	✓ <sup>3</sup>	✓ <sup>3</sup>	✓ <sup>3</sup>	High

<sup>1</sup> For optimal configuration, FortiAuthenticator Portal Widgets should be embedded in a user intranet page and this page set as their browser home page.

<sup>2</sup> Customer (usually carrier) RADIUS Server must be able to send accounting start packets to FortiAuthenticator containing the client IP address.

<sup>3</sup> Dependent on customer RADIUS / network implementation.

## Deployment Scenario 1 — Medium Enterprise

A common enterprise deployment will consist of:

- Windows desktops
- Active directory infrastructure with a low number of domain controllers

For such a deployment, the recommended configuration of FortiAuthenticator would be to poll the domain controllers for logon events. Should a user roam on the wireless network for example, this may not trigger a login event so a fallback method of authenticating the user such as the FSSO Portal would help to cover such eventuality.

## Deployment Scenario 2 — Large Enterprise

Large enterprise deployments are similar to their medium enterprise counterparts but may include:

- Higher number of windows desktops
- Larger number of domain controllers with forests and trust relationships
- Distributed network with possibility of high latency links

In this scenario, Domain Polling may not scale to the required level and distributed nature of the enterprise so other solutions should also be considered. Given the fact that the Enterprise has control over the desktop operating system, the FortiClient SSO Mobility Agent can be rolled out to the organization via GPO. This allows for:

- Greater scalability
- Better support for geographically dispersed users
- Logoff detection
- IP roaming detection

Optionally this method can be combined with others such as the FSSO Portal to catch edge cases with unauthenticated devices and unsupported operating systems.

## Deployment Scenario 3 — University

There are several specifics about University deployments that makes them somewhat unique:

- Generally large number of endpoints
- Large estate of centrally managed Windows desktops (library open-access access clusters)
- Mix of other endpoint types (Linux, Solaris, Mac)
- BYOD common (guest wireless with iPad, iPhone, Android, various OS laptops)

For such a deployment, a combination of several FSSO methods can be used to cover all scenarios:

- FortiClient SSO Mobility Agent for University owned Windows Desktops
- FSSO Portal with home page embedded widgets for personal or alternative OS devices

## Deployment Scenario 4 — Wireless network / Mobile carrier

Large scale wireless networks and mobile carriers have a commonality in the network architecture; their use of RADIUS as the authentication method. When a user authenticates on a network via RADIUS, it is possible to forward RADIUS accounting records to the FortiAuthenticator to use as a source of information regarding the identity of the user.

To use this method, there is a pre-requisite that the Accounting packets contains:

- Username (or some other piece of information that identifies the user such as MSISDN)
- Client IP Address
- Group information (optional as this can also be gathered via an LDAP lookup)

## Appendix A — Domain Account Permissions

Feature	FortiAuthenticator Configuration Location	Minumum Windows Permissions
<b>LDAP Authentication</b>	<i>Authentication &gt; Remote Auth Servers &gt; LDAP</i>	<b>Domain Controller:</b> Read permissions for specified domain
<b>LDAP Group Queries</b>		Read Member Of for specified LDAP directory
<b>Active Directory Polling (Security Event Log)</b>	<i>Fortinet SSO Methods &gt; SSO &gt; Domain Controllers</i>	Event Log Readers
<b>WMI Workstation Verification</b>	<i>SSO &gt; Domain Controllers</i>	Remote Management Users  Note that the local firewall must allow FortiAuthenticator connect to the required ports.
<b>FAC Agent for Microsoft Windows</b>	*Windows software*	<b>Install:</b> Domain Admin <b>Config:</b> Domain Admin <b>Use:</b> Domain User
<b>SSO Mobility Agent</b>	*Windows software*	<b>Install:</b> Domain Admin <b>Config:</b> Domain Admin <b>Use:</b> Domain User

## Appendix B — FSSO Methods

Method	Authentication Endpoint	User Experience	Agent Required	Logoff
<b>Windows Active Directory</b>	Windows Domain	Transparent	No	WMI
<b>Kerberos</b>	Windows Domain	Transparent	No	Timeout
<b>Single Sign On Mobility Agent</b>	Windows Domain	Transparent	Yes	Yes
<b>Login Portal</b>	Any	Manual	No	Timeout / Manual
<b>Embedded widget</b>	Any	Initial manual authentication then transparent	No	Timeout / Manual
<b>REST API</b>	Portals and third party applications	Transparent *	No	Yes
<b>DC Agent</b>	Windows Domain	Transparent	Yes	Timeout
<b>TS Agent</b>	Citrix/Windows Terminal Server	Transparent	Yes	Timeout
<b>RADIUS Accounting</b>	Commonly Wireless controllers. SSL VPN, third party RADIUS systems	Transparent	No	Yes



## Appendix C — Debugging RADIUS Accounting

To test RADIUS Accounting and verify correct configuration, it is most simple to initially test with desktop tools (such as NTRADPing, provided by <http://www.mastersoft-group.com/download/>).

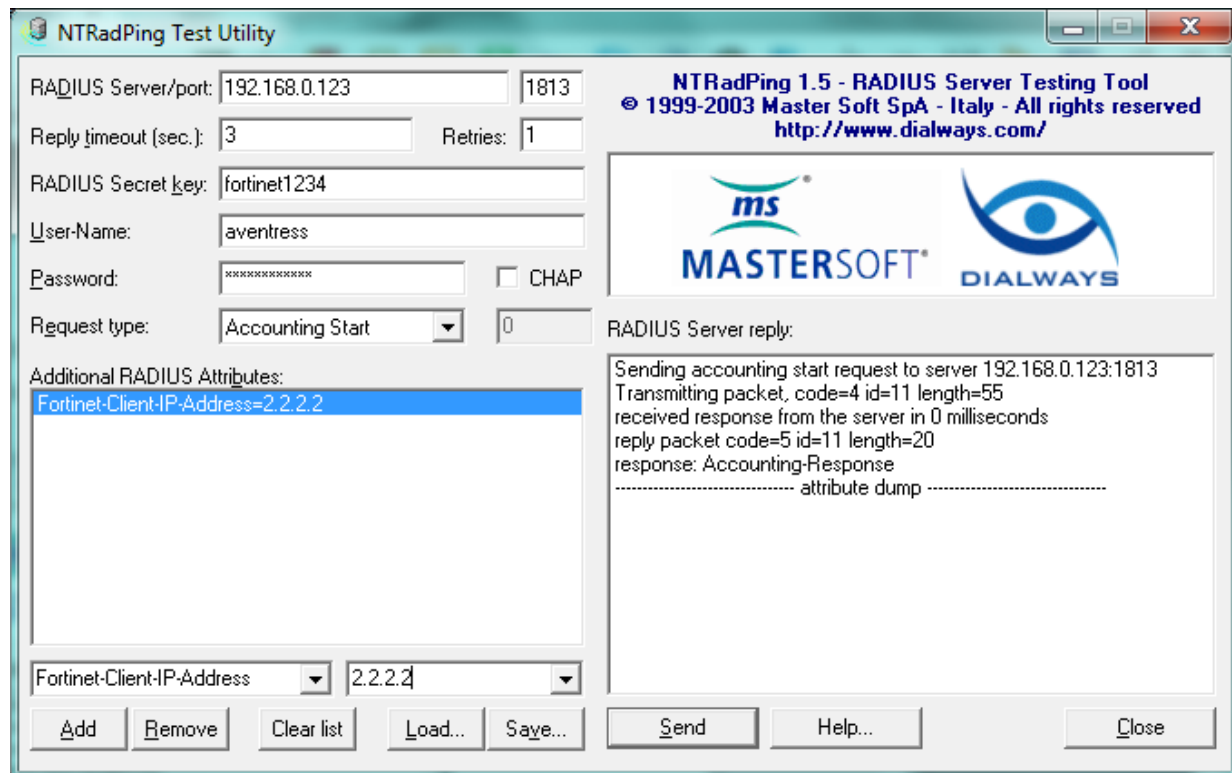
Once downloaded and installed, follow the instruction to install the Fortinet RADIUS Dictionary into the application.

To trigger a login into FSSO, the RADIUS packet must contain:

*User-Name* = <User name>

*Fortinet-Client-IP-Address* = <Client IP>

To replicate sending of these attributes, configure the NTRADPing software as shown:



- Take care to ensure the *RADIUS Port* is changed to 1813 and the *Request type* is set to *Accounting Start*.
- If successful, FortiAuthenticator will acknowledge the receipt of the packet and the NTRADPing client will display this success with *Accounting-Response*.
- If this is not successful, verify that UDP1813 can pass to the FortiAuthenticator and that the RADIUS Secret Key is configured correctly on both sides.

A successful RADIUS to FSSO authentication will result in a “RADIUS Accounting” Logon event being displayed in the authentication monitor and being passed to the FortiGate.

The screenshot shows the FortiAuthenticator web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'System', 'Authentication', 'SSO & Dynamic Policies', and 'Monitor' (which is selected). The 'Monitor' tab displays a table of logged-on users. The table has columns: Logon Time, Workstation, IP Address, Username, Source, and Group. Two users are listed, both with the username 'AVENTRESS'. The 'Source' column for both entries is 'Radius Accounting', which is highlighted with a red box in the original image. The 'Group' column contains LDAP-style group names. Below the table, it indicates '2 logged on users'.

Logon Time	Workstation	IP Address	Username	Source	Group
Wed Dec 5 15:09:02 2012	1.1.1.1	1.1.1.1	AVENTRESS	Radius Accounting	CN=ASAJJ VENTRESS,CN=USERS,DC=CORP,DC=EXAMPLE,DC=COM+CN=DOMAIN USERS,CN=USERS,D
Wed Dec 5 15:09:17 2012	2.2.2.2	2.2.2.2	AVENTRESS	Radius Accounting	CN=ASAJJ VENTRESS,CN=USERS,DC=CORP,DC=EXAMPLE,DC=COM+CN=DOMAIN USERS,CN=USERS,D

2 logged on users

If an authentication is not shown, check the RADIUS debugging logs [https://<FAC\\_IP>/debug/radius/](https://<FAC_IP>/debug/radius/). Authentication may be successful but the user not found in LDAP (or LDAP is not configured correctly). In this case the login will be received but the record dropped due to lack of group info.

## Appendix D — RADIUS Dictionary

```
#####  
#  
#  
# Fortinet, Inc. #  
#  
#  
# RADIUS VSA Dictionary #  
#  
#  
# This RADIUS dictionary is to be used in conjunction #  
# with FortiOS v4.0.0. #  
#  
#  
# Copyright 2009 #  
#  
#  
# Technical Support  
#  
# http://www.fortinet.com/support #  
#  
#  
#####  
VENDOR Fortinet 12356  
BEGIN-VENDOR Fortinet  
ATTRIBUTE Fortinet-Group-Name 1 string  
ATTRIBUTE Fortinet-Client-IP-Address 2 ipaddr  
ATTRIBUTE Fortinet-Vdom-Name 3 string  
ATTRIBUTE Fortinet-Client-IPv6-Address 4 octets  
ATTRIBUTE Fortinet-Interface-Name 5 string  
ATTRIBUTE Fortinet-Access-Profile 6 string
```

#

# Integer Translations

#

END-VENDOR Fortinet



High Performance Network Security



Copyright© 2015 Fortinet, Inc. All rights reserved. Fortinet®, FortiGate®, FortiCare® and FortiGuard®, and certain other marks are registered trademarks of Fortinet, Inc., in the U.S. and other jurisdictions, and other Fortinet names herein may also be registered and/or common law trademarks of Fortinet. All other product or company names may be trademarks of their respective owners. Performance and other metrics contained herein were attained in internal lab tests under ideal conditions, and actual performance and other results may vary. Network variables, different network environments and other conditions may affect performance results. Nothing herein represents any binding commitment by Fortinet, and Fortinet disclaims all warranties, whether express or implied, except to the extent Fortinet enters a binding written contract, signed by Fortinet's General Counsel, with a purchaser that expressly warrants that the identified product will perform according to certain expressly-identified performance metrics and, in such event, only the specific performance metrics expressly identified in such binding written contract shall be binding on Fortinet. For absolute clarity, any such warranty will be limited to performance in the same ideal conditions as in Fortinet's internal lab tests. In no event does Fortinet make any commitment related to future deliverables, features, or development, and circumstances may change such that any forward-looking statements herein are not accurate. Fortinet disclaims in full any covenants, representations, and guarantees pursuant hereto, whether express or implied. Fortinet reserves the right to change, modify, transfer, or otherwise revise this publication without notice, and the most current version of the publication shall be applicable.